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NEAREST STATION,

## The Chemist & Druggist SUPPLEMEN

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

Businesses Wanted Businesses for Disposal Premises to Let Auction Sales

## ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see the last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

## CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, MESSRS. ORRIDGE &

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs, O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

PURCHASERS are Invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Mesers. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£1,100.—LONDON (Good-class locality).—First-class Dispensing and Retall business; splendld position; the shop is bandsomely fitted and well stocked, situate at a corner, double-fronted; commodions residence, held on lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; offer wanted.

dence, held on lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; offer wanted.

2.—£400.—KENT.—Gool-class Business, Light Retail and Dispensing; returns last year exceeded £400, eth good profits; handsomely fitted shop and good stock; rent moderate, held on lease; price £250.

3.—£400.—CHISWICK.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, well situate in the main road; returns, present rate, £400, can be largely extended by an energetic man; capital house and garden; lump sum or valuation; offer wanted.

4.—£650.—ALDGATE.—Oil-established Business, situate in the main road; returns, present rate, £650 yearly, with large profits; the shop is well fitted in mahogany, all in good condition; good residence, on lease; must be sold; offer wanted.

5.—£900.—LONDON W.—Dispensing and Betail Business.

-LONDON, W .- Dispensing and Retail Business; very oldestablished concern; returns, under manager, £900; all good-class business; commoditous residence, held on lease; about £600 required; serious illness

6.—£1,000.—CITY (10 minutes from).—Good class Business, with select water trade; returns, under manager, £1,000 yearly; net profit about £350; handsomely-fitted pharmacy and capital stock; valuation about £350.

7.—£2,500.—LONDON (CITY).—Good position; 'old-established Business; returns £2,500, Including some select wholesaie, forming a good nucleus for extended trade; very well-fitted shop and warehouses; open to inspection; vendor will give an introduction if wished; valuation or lump sum, as desired; about £2,000 required.

8.—£650.—SUFFOLK.—Old-established Business, Light Retail and Prescribing: returns last year exceeded £650, Increasing; profits about £200: commollous, well-fitted shop, and ample working stock; large house, garden; rent £50: price £500.

9.—£1,100.—WEST OF ENGLAND (Seaport Town).—Mixed Business, very old-established; returns £1,100 per annum, with good profits; vendor having another business which requires his personal attention will sell for £550.

10.-£800.-WEST OF ENGLAND. - Old-established Business, situate in the centre of good market town; returns about £800 yearly; the business is the oldest in the district; valuation of stock and fixtures

11.-£550.-NORTH OF ENGLAND.-General Retail Business, situate in the centre of town; returns £550 yearly; very profitable, being largely from own Proprietaries; nicety-fitted shop, very low rental; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; illness cause of sale.

12.—£750.—SOMERSET..—Good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £750 per annum; the shop is handsomely fitted and stocked; price, valuation of stock and fixtures only required; vondor retiring.

13.-£500.-SURREY (near London).-Ready-money Retail; returns about £500 per annum; rery profitable; very well-appointed shop and convenient residence; about £400 only required.

14.—£800.—£88£X.—Middle-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; net profit about £300; the shop is well fitted and stocked; commodions residence; 21 years' lease; rent low; price about £700.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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Mesers. Orribote & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

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WANTED, immediately, a reliable Retail and Dispensing Business, returning apwards of £800 a year, or a Partnership in a larger one where the proprietor wants to gradually withdraw. Send full description in confidence to "Chemist," 4 Dartmouth Terrace, Forest Hill, Kent.

WANTED, to purchase for Cash, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £800 to £1.000 yearly; net profit not less than £250; country or good suburb of London. Particulars received in strict confidence, 249/20, Office of The OREMBET AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, £0.

TO Respectable Chemista, &c.,—Wanted, by married Dental Surgeon, unfurnished house over shop; terms must be moderate, or arrangement made to mutual advantage. State fullest particulars to "Dentist" (250/33), Office of The Chemist and Dauguer, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

## PARTNERSH

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PARTNERSHIP.—An established Chemist, Sonth, wishes to meet with a gentleman who is acoustomed to the conduct of a high-class Store, and has some capital, with a view to modernising the present business, which has been carried on for nearly 100 years as a very select high-class Pharmacy; correspondents must be prepared to invest £1,800 to £2,000, and references to this effect must accompany first communication on agents will be treated with. Address, "Detos" (244/27), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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£800 returns.—LANCASHIRE.—Old-established Business in large town; well-fitted and attractive shop; valuation about £500, or can be reduced to snit purchaser.

£630 returns.—STAFFS.—General Retail, in populous district; in same family 60 years; price £350.

£300.—LONDON, E.—Good-class General Retail; large and attractive shop; net profit £250; price £550.

£600 returns. - SOMERSET. - General Retail; when conducted personally never returned under £900; valuation £450.

£900 returns.—LONDON,—Light Retail Dispensing and good Specialities; net profit £300; price £800, value of stock and fixtures.

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£550 returns.—POTTERIES.—Old-established Retail at good prices; Illness sole cause of sale; fine corner shop and good house; price £450.

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£900 returns.—Good suburban Retail; rapidly growing residential district; not profit £300; price £675.

£300 returns.—YORKS.—Good position of large town; price £500 or valuation, one-half can remain for a time if desired.

WANTED, good-class Retail in Northern town; net profit £300.

WANTED, first-class Retail and Dispensing; lock-np shop not objected to: net profit £500 or over.

WANTED, good Business, returning about £1,000, where £600 or £700

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Established 1870.

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1.—DEVON.—Small country town; Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £500, at good prices; rent £25; convenient house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £225.

▼2-8U89EX.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business,in; same hands over 20 years; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house; returns £750; price £575.

3.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Old-established Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £900; net profit £300; good house and garden; husiness can be increased; price £800.

4.—SURREY.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £700; good profits; modern and convenient house; handsomely-fitted shop, well stocked; price £660.

5.-MIDLANDS.-Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £800; net profit £300; low rent; good house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £600 or offer.

6.—LONDON.—Good residential suhurb; Light Rétail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns over £700; net profit £300 after all expenses paid; good house and garden; price £500 or offer.

## NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Mesers. BERDOE & CO. desire to inform intending vendors that they have a number of clients unsuited desirous of purchasing for cash husinesses in London, country, and at the seaside, returning £500 to £3,000.

Gentlemen placing husinesses in our hands have the advantage of direct personal attention and over 28 years' practical experience, we being frequently enabled to sell a husiness to the first client we introduce, and without a single advertisement being necessary. Correspondence invited. Terms sent on application. Transfer and Valuation Offices,

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Chemists' Valuers, Transfer Agents, & Accountants, 76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Full particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

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2.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash lietall and Dispensing; large shop and good house; cash receipts £8 to £10 weekly; price £425.

3.—NEAR LONDON—Progressive Retail and Dispensing; handsomely-fitted shop; good house; private entrance; returns over £1,200; price £700.

price £700.

4.—HEALTH RESORT.—Just outside the protecting wing of the Pharmacy Act; particulars to gentlemen with £600 to invest.

5.—DEVON.—Mixed Country Business, with good Prescribing connection; nicely-fitted shop and good dwelling, at nominal rent; returns about

-LANCASHIRE .- Light Retail; returns £500; price £300, or

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Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

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42 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Particulars free to bonâ-dde applicants stating locality, size, and class of Business required.

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Telegraphie Address-"Towrow."

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSA

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FOR Sale, Chemist and Druggist Business in a capital locality in Aberbeen. For particulars, apply to Mess-s. Watt & Cumine, 1834 Union Street, Aberdeen.

FOR Disposal, Retail and Dispensing Business; corner shop; hand-somely fitted; growing neighbourhood; capable of increase; returns £420; price £250. "Wero," 16 Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, W.

FOR Disposal, in leading scaport on N.W. Coast, a genuine General, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with some Wholesale; best position in principal street; no Stores in the town, splendid opening for such; returns about £760, but price will only be as per valuation; no agents treated with; references given and exchanged. Apply, E. V. Z. (249/2), Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

ONDON, S.W.—Splendid prospects, Chemist's Busines; no opposi-tion; must sell at once; rent £40, can let nff £20; good house, newly ne up; price £50 nr nffer. Apply, J. W. H., 55 St. Martin's Lane, ndon, W.C.

£100. A Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in busy main road N.W. district; 7 rooms; rent £70; price includes well-made fittings, fixtures, stock, &c. Apply to Mr. Corbett, 70 Oamden Road, N.W.

PRESCRIBING Business, London, W.; returns about £700; numerous proprietaries; very profitable; good house; price £650; no agents. Apply, "Eureka" (251/2), Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUG-0487, 42 Cannon Street, £.O.

FOR Disposal, Business in London Subnrb, with Post-office attached; good stock; cash trade; returns £500, with scope for increase; convenient premises, held on lease. Apply, 248/17, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGET, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SNUG lock-up corner Shop, well stocked, for immediate disposal, doing £300 annually (nn Fatents) at full prices; spiendid chance for beginner; any reasonable offer accepted; proprietor must sell, or stock would be sold. Letters, L., 200 Clapham Road, S.W.

FOR immediate Disposal, a Chemist's Business, situated in a thickly-populated district of Liverpool; leading thoroughfare; rent £36; takings about £300 per annum; will sell at valuation, or offer invited. Apply, "Delta," Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LIGHT Cash Business, in central position of Lancashire manufacturing town; average returns for last three years £1,100 per annum; price £750, or part capital can remain no easy terms to a smart man with reliable references. Address, 251/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Cash: a rapidly-increasing Business, well-stocked and profit-able; at present open evenings only; in very populous neigh-bourhood; owner taking a larger concern; would sait beginner, or anyone employed during the day. Apply, after 6 P.M., 4 Ridinghouse Street, Great Portland Street, W.

A GOOD-CLASS Dispensing and Light Retail Business in a favourite suburb of London, returning over £600 a year; very handsome Pharmacy and nice modern house; price £500, or £100 goodwill and valuation. Apply, North (254/20), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A SMALL high-class Business, with good Dispensing connection; good residential suburb; exceptional reasons for disposal; returns under management £500; price £350, or valuation terms arranged; references given and required. Apply, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. W. W. Hood & Co., 203 Borough High Street, S.E.

FOR immediate Disposal, old-established Oash Country Business in rapidly-rising town in Cheshire; central position; low rental; good house; returns £1,800; good profits; very complete stock, in first-class condition; fullest inspection invited. For detailed particulars apply "Cheshire," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

A DVERTISER, who has two businesses (good class) 4 miles from each other, is disposed to sell one immediately; fullest investigation permitted; sole reason for selling being inability to attend to both; new house; handsomely-fitted, well-stocked shop and valuable lease; price £500. F. P. Parker, 137 Cornwali Road, Brixton, S.W.

A GOOD Dispensing Business, in a rapidly growing Liverpool suburb; an exceptional opportunity for an energetio man; no opposition; very profitable; returns between £500 and £600; good premises, on lease; price moderate. Apply to "Nemo" (249/30), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, R.C.

FOR Sale.—Warwickshire, in large town; good Business; handsome corner shop; returns £1,280; good profits; Dentistry attached; very few Patenta, only £200; satisfactory reasons for disposal; modern house; price £960; part can remain on approved security. Full particulars, &c., to "Delta," Meesrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

£500.—For immediate Disposal, Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of old-established Chemist's Business, in Southern seaside health resort; excellently situated; good house, low rental, and long lease, or house may also be purchased. For fullest particulars address "Ixion" (238/27), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH-WEST.—For immediate disposal, under exceptional circumstances, a genuine Dispensing Business; returns over £1,000; net profits over £300; shop is nicely fitted and has best position in the town; capable of great increase with a little added capital; bottom price £300. Apply, 252/3, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To be Disposed of, by private treaty, as a going concern, that oldestablished Business of Chemist and Druggist, No. 95 High Street, Burton-upon-Trent, carried on for many years by the late Mr. Edwin Hodson, with the stock-in-trade, goodwill, fixtures and fittings. Apply to Mr. Charles Harrison, Land Agent, 179 Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trant

ANCHESTER.—A light Retail and Prescribing Business; in same hands nearly 2C years, the last 9 years under management of assistants; returns about £500, have been much more; capable of considerable increase in hands of a principal; good house; price £300 or valuation. "Cotton" (249/19), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£700. —Derbyshire.—Sound, reliable Chemist Business for Sale, good house and garden attached; rent £35; turnover £1,060; a grand chance, and capable of great improvement; fullest investigation to buyers; satisfactory reasons for sale. Apply, Henry Bramall, Accountant, 16 Fargate, Sheffield.

£90 (all at); East-end Drug Stores, off Bethnal Green Road, main road, crowded neighbourhood, for immediate Disposal; exceedingly low rental; qualified man would do well; no opposition whatever; best prices given; good returns; must be sold on account of death. By letter, "Rose" (254/25), Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

BRANCH Business for Disposal, in rapidly increasing neighbourhood of Leeds, returning £340 under very bad management; only been opened three months; takings could be immediately doubled under personal supervision; suit qualified or unqualified man; good reasons for selling; price £200. Apply, 251/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGET, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY.—20 miles from London; lovely district; market town; niceshop, no other Ohemist uear; Branch P.O. and Wine and Spirit Agency attached; returns average nearly £700; price £500 cash; excellent opportunity for young energetic mau with small capital. Apply in first instance, by letter only (no cards), to "X. Rays," 10 Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, S.W.

£500 cash will purchase a good-class ready-money Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in London; returns nver £1,200, and making a net profit of £400 yearly; price £800 inclusive, £500 cash, balance by arrangement; valuation terms can be made; every investigation, and trial allowed. "Trial" (253/29), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE,—Retail Business, Midland town; good house; been Chemist's for 30 years; splendid opening for Prescriber; returns under Junior management about £500; rent £28; good back premises for Soda-water traile; fullest investigation; well fitted; price £250; any portion can remain at 4 per cent. "Verax" (251/19), Office of TRE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

## OR SAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FIRST-CLASS Fittings and Shop-front; must be sold at once. Apply, Cedars Stores, West Kensington, W.

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## RETAIL.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, about 25 years of age. D. P., 244 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

WANTED, smart Junior; qualified preferred. Usual particulars to Tweives, Ohemist, Sheffield.

AN Assistant wanted, at Morgan W. James, Chemist, Llanelly, South Wales. State salary required, &c.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, well up in Dispensing, and accustomed to good-class trade. W. H. Webb, Weston-super-Mare.

A 8818TANT, of good appearance, as Counterman; not under 26; West-end; outdoors; letters only. S., 1 Coptic Street, W.C.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant about 24 years of age; must be a good counterman. Apply to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; indoors; good salary. Apply, personally if possible, W. A. Goodall, 1 Elm Park Terrace, Fulham Road, S.W.

JUNIOR Assistant for high-class business; must be good Dispenser. State usual particulars and enclose photo, A. Long, 139 High Street,

OUTDOOR Assistant immediately, about 25, with good references and business abilities; qualified preferred. Apply, Cross, 23 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

WANTED, for February 6, a smart Assistant, to take charge of Drug Counter in a large Mixed country business. Ison & Sons (Lim.), Wellington, Shropshire.

## SITUATIONS OPEN CONTP

## RETAIL-continued.

SMART Junior Counter-hand wanted; good address. Send photo, references, and full particulars to Inman's Stores Limited, 13 Shandwick Place, Edinhurgh.

A JUNIOR Assistant wanted, ahout Feb. 1st. Apply, F. Tunhridge, 39 Castle Street, Reading. Applications not answered within 3 days may be considered declined.

OUTDOOR Assistant as Counterman, where four are kept. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, the City Drug Stores, Worcester.

PARIS.—Wanted, an Assistant; steady, reliable; well up in Dispensing; good testimonials; speaking fluent French. Guerreau, 10 Avenue Wagram, Ohamps Elysees, Paris.

WANTED, Dispenser, who can render first aid; light work (no Sunday work). Write, stating salary required, age and references, to H., 19 Stoke Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

**A QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted, aged 23 to 24, for a permanency; personal interview preferred; good salary given. Apply, Thos. Davies, 485 King's Road, West Chelsea.

MMEDIATELY, gentlemanly Assistant, qualified and well accustomed to first-class Dispensing trade. Apply, with carte and usual particulars, Jameson & Curtis, Hastings.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, for good-class Mixed Country husiness; short hours; no Sunday duty; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to Townsend, Long Sutton, Lincs.

QUALIFIED Assistant for a Dispensing and Light Retail husiness. Apply, with usual particulars and enclose photo, to John Cooper, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

WANTED, Manager for Light Retail and Dispensing husiness. Apply, stating age, height, salary (indoors), experience, and enclose photo, to Mrs. Purnell, 337 High Street, Cheltenham.

ANAGER, hetween 30 and 40, married, qualified, for an oldestablished country business; must have best of references. J. L. P. Hollingworth, Chemist, 21 New Street, Barnsley.

WANTED, an unqualified Assistant, good writer, with Dispensing experience, for the West end. Apply, hy letter, to O. D. V., Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

ONDON, W.—A qualified Assistant; indoors; several kept. State age, height, particulars of previous engagements, and salary required, to C. C., c/o Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E.C.

WANTED, at once, good Junior Assistant for Retail and Dispensing; good references; personal application if possible; one used to modern Oash husiness. Boxall, Chemist, Cricklewood, N.W.

JUNIOR Assistant, one ahout 20, or just out of his apprenticeship; must he quick, and ahle to Dispense. Apply, with full particulars, to J. W. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington, W.

WANTED, Junior for light Retail Dispensing husiness; neat handwriting indispensable; knowledge of Homecopathy preferred, hut not essential. Apply, with usual particulars, Tirrell, Hanley.

A SSISTANT wanted, immediately, to manage Drug Department; a comfortable home and short hours. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and references. H. Lunn, Chemist, Horncastle.

ACTIVE Junior Assistant wanted to manage Branch. State age, height, salary required (indoors), when disengaged, euclosing references and photo, to J. Beech, 352 Monument Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, chiefly for Dispensing. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo, to A. B., c/o Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

SMART and intelligent Junior wanted by the middle of Fehruary, accustomed to first-class Dispensing and counter-trade; state age, height, and enclosed photo (returnable). Anthony & Co., Chemists, Cardiff.

UNIOR, ahout Fehruary 1, for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing husiness; state age, height, and salary required (indoors), give references, and enclose photo if convenient. A. G. Reid, Chelston Pharmacy, Torquay.

FIRST-CLASS opening in English Chemist's in Japan for qualified Assistant, about 25, with really good London experience; short hours; liberal salary. Full particulars to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

INOR, indoors; Senior Counter Assistant of good general experience and first-class references (two, qualified, on staff, both indoors), aged ahout 24. Full particulars to W. Edes Everett, St. Botolph's Pharmacy, Colchester.

MIDLANDS.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, ahout 25; indoors.
Apply, enclosing c.d.v., stating full particulars and salary required,
to "Salol," c/o Messrs. Cldfield, Pattinson & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Manchester.

SMART Assistant; ahout 23; accustomed to high-class, quick trade; must have had good Dispensing experience; qualified preferred. Apply, Rawsthorne & Co., Chemists, 118 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Assistant, shout 30; outdoors; trustworthy; capable of taking the Management of medium-class Retail and Dispensing husiness, with Oils and Colours. Full particulars to "Manager," 63 St. Clement's, Oxford.

MMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant; ahout 22; indoors. Apply, if hy letter, with photo, stating age, height, salary required, S. W. Ord, Pharmaceutical Ohemist, 3 Hanover Street, Regent Street, W. A vacancy also for an Apprentice.

ASSISTANT, about 26 years of age; qualified essential, married preferred; Sunday and night duty divided hetween four; South Coast. Particulars to "Beta" (17/42), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, Assistant (21), indoors, for light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating experience, references, salary required, when disengaged, if abstainer, and enclose photo (to be returned), "Ohemist," 40 King Street, Plymouth.

BRANCH MANAGER, qualified, wanted immediately; preference will be given to one who has been accustomed to a brisk Store trade. Apply, stating full particulars, to 248/19, Office of The Chemist and Druggiers, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

JUNIOR, wanted soon; age ahout 20 or 21; accustomed to country trade. Please state age, beight, experience, when disengaged and salary required (indoors), with references and photo (to he returned), to N. S. Smith, Chemist, Coleford, Glos.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Wanted, a General Assistant; must have passed Minor examination of Pharmaceutical Society; 4 years' agreement; age 20 to 26; passage paid. For full particulars apply to A. Durant & Co., 32 Greeham Street, E.C.

A QUALIFIED and experienced Manager for good-class Dispensing business; to live on the premises; good house; married preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, to "Surrey" (252/10),c/o Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E.C.

A BOUT Fehruary 2nd, qualified Dispensing Assistant for a fortnight, indoors; an experienced Assistant accustomed to good-class Pharmacy and an accurate Dispenser. State age, height, and references, with terms, G. Brown, Pharmacist, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant in Homosopathic business, temporarily; must he competent and reliable; outdoors. Address, stating full particulars, with references, to A. M. (849/18), Office of The Chemist And Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

COOD man wanted for responsible position in large Retail Cash husiness; one newly qualified preferred; must have had good experience and excellent references. Send full particulars, state salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to H. W. Shepherd, A.P.S., Chemist, Burnley.

PART-TIME.—Board, residence, and small salary given to competent man in return for Part-time services; would suit Minor or Major student desirous of attending evening classes; good Counterman and Dispenser. Apply, Horsey, 2 Chichester Street, Upper Westhourne Terrace, W.

M. J. J. BURNETT, Chemist, Bishopston, Bristol, requires a competent qualified Assistant, aged about 25, accustomed to good Dispensing and Light Retail; salary £60, indoors. State height, experience, and references, and enclose carte de v. if convenient, which will he returned.

MMEDIATE, Manager for first-class Dispensing husiness, near Manchester. State fullest particulars of experience, age, qualification, references, and if permanency is desired (comfortable berth for good man), if married or single, to "Glycerine" (251/5), Office of The Ohemist And Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, in Manchester district, active Junior (outdoors), ahout 20, for pushing Retail husiness; must be quick and reliable, a good Counterman, and accustomed to the sale of Photographic requisites. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, 248/25, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MMEDIATELY.—Good Counterman, as Assistant, about 30, for Retail, to assist, if required, in the preparation of Proprietaries; one with a little Wholesale and Pill-manufacturing experience preferred; qualification not essential. Full particulars, including height and c.d.v. (if possible), to F. Raybould & Co. (Limited), Chemists, Dudley, Worc.

MANAGER (qualified) for Drug and Dispensing Department.—Vacancy occurs in a high-class Store for a competent man to take charge of and push this department; already a good husiness heing done; only capahle men entertained; short hours, and no Sunday duties. Also a Junior, with full qualifications. Full particulars, with photo, Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Bath.

## RETAIL-continued.

DISPENSER required by a Medical man in the provinces; time for study; very suitable for a Minor student. Apply, personally, 180 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

A SSISTANT, early in February; good Dispenser; qualified preferred. Apply, stating age, beight, experience, and salary required (outdoors), with references, to F. A. Willcock, 71 Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

BRIGHTON.—Competent Assistant for a first-class Dispensing business; Junior kept. State age, height, salary, references, and when disengaged; send carte if convenient (which will be returned), K. Pears & Son, Is Western Road, Brunswick Square, Brighton.

JOHANNESBURG.—Qualified Assistant wanted; Englishman preferred; good salary to competent man; three years' agreement to be signed; second-class passage paid. Apply, stating particulars of experience, to R. S. (254/23), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR THE MIDLANDS.—An Assistant, permanently, indoors, about 26, accustomed to Agricultural and good-class family business; must be good Counterman and Salesman; no Sunday duty; hours 8 to 8; half-day off Thursday; comfortable home. Applicants must state age, salary required, and enclose photograph (which will be promptly returned); an ndoor Apprentice also wanted. J. Wellington, Chemist, Oakham.

WANTED, a trustworthy Assistant (qualified) to manage Branch; indoors; single; aged from 23 to 30; hours 8.30 to 9, Saturdays 8.30 to 11, Sundays 6 to 9; half-day weekly from 1 o'clock; fortnight's holiday in summer; salary and commission; one desiring a permanency preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, and photo if convenient, to H. Oritchlow, Chemist, Ladywood Pharmacy, Monument Road, Birmingham.

## WHOLESALE.

WANTED, Manager for Manufacturing Chemist, Limited; one who can take some shares preferred. 244/23, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant for Warehouse wanted, capable of Travelling 2 or 3 days a week. Apply, by letter, to 10/11, Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WANTED, Junior Clerk, accustomed to the Wholesale Drug trade; good handwriting and references indispensable. Apply, by letter, H. C. W., c/o Messrs. Goodinge & Son, 16 Aldersgate Street, London.

**A** GENT wanted for the United States and Canada, having a connection with Wholesale Druggists, for the sale of Steele's Patent Packets of Chloride of Lime. Apply to John C. Steele & Oo., Victoria Street, Glasgow.

WANTED, a Junior Olerk; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; one who has been in a Druggist's house preferred; wages £40 per year to commence. Apply, by letter, to G., Housekeeper, 43 London Wall, E.O.

COMPETENT Traveller required to push sale of Drugs and Chemicals in in India; good previous experience essential, and preference given to gentleman already holding other agencies. Full particulars, terms, &c., to E. Jenkins, Esq., 35 Ely Place, Holborn.

TRAVELLERS wanted.—Energetic Travellers for provinces for the Perfumery trade; must have connection among Chemists and first-class Perfumers; salary and commission. Apply, 253/30, Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WANTED, in Wholesale office, smart, energetic young man with some knowledge of Drug trade; must be accustomed to correspondence, and with some literary ability preferred. State age, salary, and experience to E. W. J. (16/3), Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, Eq.

TRAVELLERS wanted for England, Ireland, and Scotland, with good connection, and calling regularly on leading chemists, to appoint a sole agent in each town; small sample and liberal commission on business done by agent. Letters to B., "The Retreat," Newlands Park, Sydenham, London, S.E.

TRAVELLER.—A London firm of Oil Merchants, Drysalters, &c., with large connection in Thames Valley, near Midlands, and West, is open to appoint a representative fully experienced in the trade; salary and expenses. Reply, with particulars, to T. A. 46, Deacon's, 154 Leadenhall Street, London.

WANTED, a gentlemanly young man, of good address and business capacity, as Traveller in town and country; must be a good Salesman; personal character indispensable; salary and liberal commission. Reply, by letter only, giving age, experience, and antecedents, to "Soden," 307 High Holborn, E.C.

BOOK-KEEPER and Assistant Manager wanted, by a large wholesale firm for their house in Sydney, N.S.W.; age should not exceed 30; must be a Pharmacist, with knowledge of double-entry book-keeping, and general correspondence; will be required to take charge in the absence of manager; commencing salary £200; passage paid out. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and full particulars, to A., c/o Thomas Dixon's Advertising Offices, 16 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.

## **APPRENTICESHIPS**

## RETAIL.

WANTED, Apprentice for Ohemist's business; Manchester district; must have passed Preliminary examination; no premium required. Address, 162/20, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A PPRENTICE wanted in a good-class business; must have passed Preliminary or its equivalent; comfortable home; moderate premium. Address, H. S., c/o Messrs. Herrings & Co., 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted to place for 3 or 4 years, in a good establishment where one or more Assistants are kept, a youth 17 years; passed his Oxford exam.; near home preferred. Address, with full particulars, 24 Lethbridge Road, Southport.

APPRENTICE.—Seaside, South Coast.—A vacancy occurs in first-class Dispensing business for a gentlemanly youth; every opportunity; good home; moderate premium. Address, "South Coast," Messrs. Barron & Harveys, Giltspur Street, London.

EDMUNDS, Dispensing Chemist and Surgeon Dentist, 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E., has a vacancy for two gentlemanly youths, who have passed the Preliminary examination or an equivalent preferred; fair amount of dispensing; good home; no Sunday duty; moderate premium; references to former pupils.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

## RETAIL.

ASSISTANT; 23; London experience; good references. D. J. Parry, Blaina.

PART-TIME, Assistant, or Dispenser. "Student," 35 Trinity Street, Borough, S.E.

MANAGER or Senior; 28; qualified. H. C., 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

JUNIOR: 21; 6 years' experience. Gowland, 264 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JUNIOR; 21; varied experience; good references. "Helium," 16 Wansey Street, S.E.

JUNIOR; 23; 6 years' experience; good references. H. Abraham, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.

**DISPENSER**, Disengaged February 8th; over 6 years' experience; aged 23. Strutt, Harrow.

EVENING engagement required; qualified. "Minor," 338 Kilburn Lane, West Kilburn, N.W.

ANAGER, Locum, or Dispenser; qualified. J., 4 Buckingham Street, Portland Road, W.

A SSISTANT; outdoors; 24; qualified; West-end experience. Brewer, 13 Frederick Place, Clifton.

A SSISTANT: 22; Major qualification; 5 years' experience. J. P., Marsh Hill, Princes Risboro'.

A SSISTANT; 26; unqualified; good Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor.
A., 13 London Road, Dover.

**DISPENSER** to Surgeon; excellent reference; disengaged. R. H. Wright, New Street, Oakham.

STORE Chemist's Manager; qualified; disengaged. M., 14 King's Road, St. Margaret's, Middlesex.

**LADY** Dispenser and Bookkeeper; qualified; highest testimonials. A.E.C., 24 Hugh Street, Pimlico.

INOR Student, 23, tall, requires evening employment; S. E. preferred. R. Dutson, Chepstow.

JUNIOR; 4 years' experience; aged 19; good Dispenser. Glynne, Eastwood, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

ANAGER; temporary or permanency; 39; qualified; disengaged. "Epsilon," 12 Hartley Street, Nelson.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; Yorkshire; 8 years' London and country experience. Fall, Barroroft, Ripon.

## SITUATIONS WANTED CONTP

## RETAIL-continued.

JUNIOR; 23; 7 years' experience; London preferred; good references. W., 120 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; 21; 4 years' experience, 6 months' London; disengaged. "Iridis," 20 Mayton Street, Holloway.

CCUM - TENENS. — Mr. Provost, Grantham, is already booking engagements; early replies necessary.

A SSISTANT; qualified; 23; Store experience; diseugaged. J. R., Bonfail, Glass, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

JUNIOR; 20; medium height; 5 years' experience; good references. Evans, 31 Parliament Street, Gloucester.

DISPENSER in good-class business, or to firm of Surgeons; good references. Morris, Emlyn House, Carnarvon.

HOMEOPATHY; Assistant; first-class experience; tall; 27. "Similia" 49 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

A SSISTANT; 25; qualified; disengaged; good references. Hammond, West Burtou, Aysgarth R.S.O., Yorks.

QUALIFIED Manager; 28; experienced; undeniable references. "Chemist," 11 George Street, Woburn, Beds.

A SSISTANT; 8 years' experience; good references. 6 Crow Nest Road (opposite Highfield Terrace), Bingley.

A S Manager, temporary or permanent; aged 43; qualified; disengaged. C. M., I Stratford Villas, Camden Square, N.W.

DISPENSING.—Hospital Nurse will give services in return for work for L. O. S. 11 Boltou Road, St. John's Wood.

RELIABLE Assistant; 24; good experience and references; disengaged. G. T., 13 Elmstone Road, Fulham, S.W.

PART-TIME Assistant or Dispenser; good experience and references.
Apply, "Rhei," 14 Offley Road, North Brixton, S.W.

A SSISTANT; aged 26; Lordon experience; Birmingham or neighbourhood. A. R., 69 Somerville Road, Small Heath.

A SSISTANT: qualified; 26; tall; in good Dispensing house; experienced. H. Watson, Richmond House, Spennymoor.

ADY Dispenser: qualified; excellent references. Z. (235/38), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LADY-DISPENSER; disengaged; Apothecaries' Hall Certificate; good references. Miss A. Verrall, Swanboro', Lewes.

MANAGER, experienced, seeks re-engagement; highest references. "Hawkesford," c/o Mr. Van, Station Hill, Eastleigh.

QUALIFIED; 23; high-class Dispensing experience: London and provinces; highest references. Green, Tadcaster, York.

A SSISTANT; 35; unqualified; good experience; Mixed business; permanency preferred. "Chemicus," Hornby, Lancaster.

JUNIOR requires situation. Wholesale or Manufacturing; salary no object; Retail experience only. 18 Bridge Street, Llangollen.

PART-TIME, afternoons, 2 to 5; City or S.E. "Ingluvin" (246/32), Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**EVENING** engagement, 3 or 4 nights a week; qualified; 25; London experience. "Student," 7 South Villas, Camden Square, N.W.

A SSISTANT; 24; best Loudon Store experience; smart Counterman and Dispenser. Williams, 1 Louvaine Road, Clapham Junction.

DISPENSER; qualified; 16 years' good experience; well up in Photography; Loudon or abroad. "Natal," 55 Darlan Road, Fulham, S.W.

A SSISTANT; 22: 6 years' experience; medium height; good references; abstainer; North preferred. "Photog.," Southleigh, Buxton.

ANAGER; capable, energetic, experienced; 38; qualified. "Tall" (238/13), Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM, engagement as Junior or Dispenser wanted in; 6 years' experience there and elsewhere. Moore, Chemist, Pembroke Dock.

QUALIFIED: 24; up-to-date business preferred; knowledge of Photography; disengaged February 1. L. Alexander Cocker, Ripponden, Yorks.

MASON, Chemist's Temporary Manager, 6 Walton Well Road, Oxford, at present disengaged; terms moderate; first-class references. LOCUM or permanent; disengaged; aged 29. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

EVENING Employment at Store; Chemist; aged 25. "Belladonna," 10 Swinton Street, W.O.

MANAGER or Locum; Extractor, Prescriber. Bailey, 17 Stafford Road, Wynne Road, Brixton, S.W.

DAILY engagements in any capacity; good references; terms moderate. D. (251/25), Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon

MPROVER in a good house of business; London suburbs preferred. Apply, X. (251/10), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SENIOR or Branch Manager; outdoors preferred; 27; 6 years' Westend experience; good references. Adair, 115 Gloucester Road, South Kensington.

MAJOR (231) seeks engagement as Manager or other responsible position for second week in February. Armitage, Chemist, Penistone Sheffuld

A SSISTANT, in good-class Dispensing and Retail business; 8; years' experience; aged 24; tall. W. Parrott, 93 Kingston Road,

M INOR Student; town; Apothecaries' Hall certificate; Dispensing and counter; 16 years' experience. "Minor," 15 Badsworth Road,

A SSISTANT; outdoors; 5½ years' experience, including Stores and Homoeopathic; height 6 ft.; good references. F. Green, 5 Grange Terrace, Suuderland.

AS Dispenser and Bookkeeper to Doctor; experienced; 23; single. Particulars to 248/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street. E.C.

A SSISTANT; disengaged February 8; 6 years good Dispensing experience; aged 22½; good references. Newman, 1 Royal Parade, Burnham, Somerset.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 24: 7 years' experience all-round Store trade. "Papaver" (251/37), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

YOUNG qualified French pharmacist of the first class desires situation in London pharmacy; best references. Darbouet, 13 Southampton Street London, W.C.

MANAGER or Senior Assistant; qualified; experienced; disengaged; 5ft. 68 in. "Zeta" (248/18), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street. Ed.

MANAGER or Senior; 30; qualified; married; first-class experience and references. 248/15, Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER, Locum, or Dispenser; Chemists, Surgeon, or Institution; first-class references and experience; qualified. Shrimpton, 6 Grove Street, Oxford.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 8 in.; February 1; Dispensing and Retail; nearly 6 years' good experience; good references. R. Glaister, 37 Heaton Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

EMPLOYMENT wanted, by Lady, as Assistant-Dispenser to Institution, Chemist. or Medical Gentleman; good references. H., Mrs. Sykes, Middleham, Yorkshire.

ANAGER (qualified), Locum, or Permanency; town and country experience; good references; Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor. "Glossop," 1 Parks, Minehead.

QUALIFIED: as Manager of branch, near Nottingham; country and West-end (London) experience. X. Y. Z., 17 Brayburne Avenue, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.

MMEDIATE, as Assistant; country and London experience, and London preferred; aged 25; in or outdoors; good references. "Student," 110 Falmouth Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; 19½; tall; excellent Dispensing experience; 4½ years' highest reference; abstainer; passed Preliminary. Berkeley, Harcourt Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

ASSISTANT; aged 28; good Prescriber, Dispenser; smart counterman, store experience; married; unqualified; excellent references; disengaged. D., 6 Marlboro Place, Carlton Street, Cheltenham.

QUALIFIED and thoroughly experienced man seeks re-engagement; aged 40; unmarried; good Dispenser; permanency preferred; salary moderate; disengaged. "Masonic," 7 Pepler Road, Kent Road, S.E.

JUNIOR, 20, well educated, wishes to enter good London business; just out of apprenticeship; 3 years' West-end experience; well up in Dispensing; excellent references; disengaged February 1. Pratt, Castle House, Ongar, Essex.

DISPENSER; Apothecaries' Hall qualification; Medallist in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy; thorough knowledge of Photography; abstainer; 6 years' experience; engagement required in hospital or otherwise; London preferred. Saunders, Copford, Colchester

## RETAIL-continued.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; aged 40; disengaged, "Ohemicus," 112 Foxberry Road, Brockley, S.E.

A SSISTANT; 28; 12 years' thorough experience; good references. Hanson, 16 Bromham Road, Bedford.

**DISPENSER** or Assistant; long experience; permanency; outdoors. R. Berry, London Road, Basingstoke.

A SSISTANT; good Counterman; aged 28; unqualified. "Gentian," 3 Rodney Place, Walworth, London, S.E.

MANAGER, Senior; 12 years' experience; 29; Minor; permanency; disengaged. Price, Mause, Minsterley, Salop.

JUNIOR, 20, 4 years' good experience, desires situation in first-class business; London preferred. F. B., 48 Kingston Road, Cxford.

ASSISTANT; competent Dispenser, Prescriber, and Extractor; first-class London experience; aged 30. F. K., 38 Crofton Road, Peckham.

AS Temporary Assistant; many years' experience in London and country; disengaged. "Chemist," 54 Weltje Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.

AS Improver; indoors; 3 years experience; salary for the present not so much an object as more experience. Ball, 70 High Street, Stamford.

DISENGAGED; energetic Assistant; outdoors; good Salesman, Prescriber, and Stock-hand; 39; single; unqualified. "Ohemicus," 20 Chapel Street. Uxbridge.

TOILET and Perfumery Department.—Female Assistant; good Store experience; highest references. "Opponax," Davis & Sons, Chemists, Coventry Street.

manage Branch; 36; good Prescriber; unqualified; reg. Dentist, own instruments, show-case; disengaged; London preferred. 217 Hollydale Road, Peckham.

A SSISTANT or Manager for Branch; qualified; aged 42; town and country experience; indoors or out; permanency. E. H. Oripps, 3 Princes Street, Cavendish Square.

TEMPORARY Locum, — Retired Pharmaceutical Chemist desires occasional occupation; abstainer; references; disengaged. "Rex," 45 Upper Tiohborne Street, Leicester.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; 28; varied London experience; Dispenser, Prescriber; excellent references. 250/32, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MMEDIATE; qualified; 28; 14 years' first-class experience, Westend and provinces; outdoors preferred. "Senior" (251/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT; 26; competent, steady; Prescriber, Extractor; in or out doors; Gloucestershire preferred. "Acetum" (250/24), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A BROAD.—Manager (30), unqualified, seeks berth Abroad, or is open to negotiate with firms requiring Representative. "Kali" (251/27), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Chemist, aged 40, desires engagement as Manager, with view to purchase; varied experience; excellent testimonials. "Masonic" (254/4), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## WHOLESALE.

N Laboratory of Manufacturing Chemist; aged 20; Retail experience only. Griffin, 2 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

AS Warehouseman or Manager of Aërated-waters department; 10 years' experience; good references; age 25. A. Mattingley, o/o Wood, Chemist, Windsor.

A DVERTISER requires position in warehouse; wets or dries; highest references. 245/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

A 8 Clerk or Traveller; aged 24; 5 years with Wholesale Druggists and Photographic Dealers; excellent references; salary moderate. L., 42 Narcissus Road, N.W.

A DVERTISER (26), competent, requires position in Warehonse; good Wet Counter experience. A. B. (240/13), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YOUNG man (21), having had good experience in a large Wholesale and Retail Chemist's, desires a position in a Warehonse; first-class references. R., 34 New Road, Stepney, E.

STOCKKEEPER, Warehouseman, &c.; accustomed to accounts; knowledge of the trade. Apply, 245/26, Office of The Ohemist and Druggier, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YOUTH (18½) requires situation; Wholesale, Manufacturing, or Clerk; quick at figures; 2 years' Retail experience; passed Preliminary. W. S., 19 Tower Street, West Hartlepool.

GENTLEMAN requires berth as Traveller; experienced; very good appearance and address; highest references. 238/37, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, engagement, Wholesale; 2 years' Wholesale, 9 years' Retail experience; excellent testimonials. 245/11, Office of The OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN calling upon Chemists and Druggists in London and the provinces is open to take an additional agency on commission. Address, P. H. M., 66 Denbigh Street, Pimlico, S.W.

CHEMIST, calling upon London chemists and medical gentlemen, desires further commission; drugs, sundries, or printing. 249/36, Office of the OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CENTLEMAN, with 20 years' good all-round experience in Wholesale and Retail, requires engagement with good house in Office, Warehouse, or as Traveller. "Lycopodium" (249/5) Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

INVOICE, Ledger, or General Clerk.—A young man (married) requires stuation as above; 13½ years' good experience in the Wholesale trade; high-class references; moderate salary. Apply, F. (12/23), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

ADVERTISER, having first-class connection amongst London Ohemists and Stores, is open to accept one or two good Agencies. Address, c/o J. Sellars, 10 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

DAISY.—For particulars of an unique display to draw crowds to the window, write to "Daisy," Leeds. Messrs. Hickman, Chymists, Bridgewater, wrote: "The model is fetching the people, and just the thing to make Daisy Hum."

A SSISTANTS rapidly prepared personally and through the post for all examinations; most successful system; numerous high passes at Major, Minor, and Apothecaries' Hall; competent tutors in all departments. Apply, Mr. G. E. Skerry, M.A., the City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 27 Chancery Lane, London.

FREE TO CHEMISTS.—I will send to the first 100 Chemists who apply a copy of "Christmas Welcome," issued by Messrs. Fuller & Co., Norwich, and noticed in this Journal, December 26th; kindly note that I prepare all kinds of special advertising matter; sample advertisement on receipt of P.O. 7s. 6d. B. Whitworth Hird, Advertising Specialist, Mill Will Pead Navariah (1998). Hill Road, Norwich.

CONTINENTAL BUSINESS.—A gentleman with a knowledge of Chemistry and Invalids' Foods, commencing a tour through Europe, desires to communicate with a large business house, with a view to arranging something to mutual commercial advantage. Firms desirous of developing their Continental business and form a Foreign Company, please write to A. B., c/o Mr. Smith, 13 Evershot Road, Tollington Park, N.

HEMISTS' Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lookers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-oase fronts; wall-cases; bent front and flat top counter-cases; counter-desk; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stook to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemiste' Fitter, 14 Manohester Street, Liverpool.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The Koko Maricopas Company (Limited), 11 Gray's Inn Road, London, will supply a Flag and Pole (free) to be fixed over the shop, with the words in white letters, "Koko for the Hair," and with the name, &c., of Chemist nnderneath; this is found to be a splendid advertisement for Chemists and Druggists; a beautiful picture of Miss Ellen Terry (framed, 22 in, by 16 in.) can be had on application either to Messrs. Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Road, London, or to the Company at above address; write for particulars.

A GENCY WANTED FOR PATENT MEDICINES or other articles by Agent of extensive scientific and commercial experience in all branches of the trade; able to command business, having every facility for warehousing, distributing, and placing on English or Continental markets foreign or other specialities; Provincial firm requiring London offices would be entertained. 227/24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fittings.—12 ft. complete wall fixture, containing 60 mahogany-fronted dovetailed drawers, with glass labels and bevelled knobs, bottle lockers under, and shelving, pilasters, and bold cornice over, £12 10s.; mahogany-connter desk and perfume case, 45s.; mahogany and bent plate-glass tooth-brush case, 35s.; handsome mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, 14 ft. long, £13 10s., 12 ft. do., £11 5s.; 12 ft. mahogany-top serving-counter, with stained panelled front, 90s., 6 ft. ditto, 50s.; dispensing-screen, mirror centre, and plate-glass counter and sponge-case, £13 10s.; 2 handsome cut-stoppered swan-neck carboys, 2 galls, 65s. the pair; and the complete fixtures of a high-class chemist's store, ready for immediate use. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, £.C.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Gnide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.: Cæsar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 5d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Notes on Dispensing, 1s., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chaulet Heartings. 63

## Exchange Column—Bargains

## TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ , per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate. A price is counted as one word—as, e.g., £1 10s. od.—and the minimum charge is 6d. If he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and figures attached to his advertisement—thus: 24/250. All correspondence referring to such advertisements must be addressed to "The Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.," and the figures must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination.

**DEPOSIT OF MONEY.**—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us. We acknowledge receipt to both parties at once, and only pay the money deposited on the advice of the remitter. Whether returned to him or paid to the seller, we charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount.

## APPARATUS.

- Water-mattress, perfect condition, for £2. LAPTHORN, 79 Abbey Road, London,
- Urinal, female, Maw's 192; used once; perfect; new; offers. RAINEY, Chemist. Spilsby.
- Magic Lanterns, second-hand; Wrench's telescopic triple and biunial; Ladd's oxyhydrogen microscope; grand biunial patent pamphengos oil lantern, gives 14-ft. picture; slides and effects; bargains. HUGHES, Brewster House, 82 Mortimer Road, Kingsland, N.
- French irrigateur, bronzed (Gilbertson); breast-pump, filver-plated (Arnold); brass ditto (Maw); Spamer's induction-coil, 1-cell, mahogauy, hardly used; Maw's 24-pill machine, 5 grains, mahogany, re-polished, re-set, unsoiled, quite equal new; 36-pill ditto, 5 grains, good working order; first reasonable offer taken, separately or lot. HUTCHIN, Chemist, Cambridge.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Year-book of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1883; new condition; what offers? PAYNE, Thrapston.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

About 75 lbs. white glucose (lumps); what offers for whole or any quantity? samples, 2 stamps. NEALE, Chemist, Townshend Road, N.W.

## FORMULÆ.

- Book of 130 well-tried recipes for chemists; general, remedial, veterinary, toilet; post free, 1s. 6d. Tully, Chemist, Hastings.
- Money-making recipes.—"Cherry Foam," elegant liquid dentifrice, very nice, keeps well; "Haircurl," most popular preparation, may be honestly recommended, keeps hair in frizz, best in market; Dr. Taylor's "Carbolic Dentifrice," an ideal tooth-powder, leaving delicious aftertaste; "The Ladies' Friend," female mixture, may be relied on after others fail, quite safe; recipes 2s. 6d. each, 3 for 5s.; 100 labels for either above, 1s.; post free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.
- Reliable Recipes for winter specialities.—"Glycerine Oream," elegant excellent skin-healer, inexpensive; "Canadian Cone," certain cure for chilblains; "Bronchelixir," pleasant remedy for bronchitis, colds, &c.; Camphor Ice, emollient and cheap; "Linseed and Liquorice Balm," capital cough-cure, very pleasant; "White-oils," perfectly inseparable emulsion, rubs in splendidly; "Instant Cure" for tooth-ache, seldom falls; "Oatarrh Pungent," relieves colds, prevents influenza, nothing better; "Tic Specific," acts like magic; recipes 1s. 1d. each, during January 4 for 2s. 6d. TOM BROOKS, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

- Offers, 5 3s. 6d., 1 6s. 6d., Wood's mixture; 12 Aspinall's 1s. assorted; 2 Smith's Cheltenham salts. BOND SMITH. Potton.
- Few dozens Wheeler's glycerine-jelly, 6d.; Fearn's family pllis, 1s. 1½d.; Stedman's powders, 1s. 1½d.; Watson's castor-oil pllis, 1s. 1½d.; and other proprietaries; sale, or exchange for Colman's Llebig's wine. POTTS, Ilkeston.

## SHOP FITTINGS.

- For Sale.—Koh-i-noor mirror, almost new; cost £5, £2 10s. RUXTON, Chemist, Arbroath.
- Four 2-gall. swan-neck carboys; 4 ditto pear-shape; nest 26 labelled drawers; large sponge-case, and sundry patents; all bargains. CLAY-TON, Chemist, Oxford.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Materia-medica specImens (150), 7s. 6d. 198/12, Office of the C. & D.
- For Sale, 400 £1 7 per cent. pref. shares in Bovril (Limited); what offers? Apply, Hoare, 16 St. Luke's Road, Bayswater.
- Two, 4, 10, 12, or 14 Kaputine shares for sale, 10s. each paid; paying 15 per cent.; price 10s. 6d. each. 243/29, Office of the C. & D.
- Offered.—Drugs, chemicals, and general surplus stock; gas engine and soda-water machine; syphons, seltzer, and sodas, unlettered. 240/22, Office of the C. & D.
- Six glass-capped oil-bottles, 40-oz., gold-labelled; 5 chest and 4 lung protectors; ½-yard of spongio piline; also a small lot of sundries and patents; list sent; offers. C. Coulson, 1 Bowes Street, Darlington.

## WANTED.

- Two 6-gall. carboys, pear-shape. "CHEMIST," 143 Northenden Road, Sale.
- "The Chemist and Druggist" for December 5, 1896. S.B., Office of the C. & D.
- Sheep-dipping apparatus, good condition, for small flocks. Hudson, Lawrence Street, Darlington.
- Shop-rounds, ointment-jars, &c.; must be in fair condition; state lowest price. 235/7, Office of the C. & D.
- Treadle bottle-washing machine for mineral-water bottles, with or without rinser; also sheep-dipping apparatus. Boyden, Chemist, Pocklington,

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

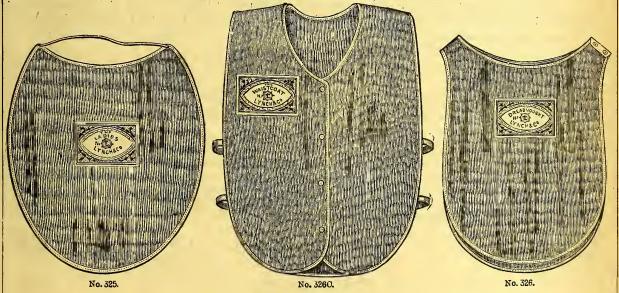
Arthur Hare, Ohemist, late of Hastings; Shaw, Chemist, late of Harlesden; Botham, Chemist, late of Sheffield and Potton. 15/8, Office of the C. & D.



## CHEST PROTECTORS.



We make two qualities of Felt Chest Protectors, Best and Second, in two colours, Scarlet and White. The Best are made of the finest English felt, manufactured specially for us, and cannot be surpassed. The Second are of quality usually sold as best, and nicely finished in every way. Both qualities are boxed and labelled.



PRICES	AS	UNDER	viz.:

			. 1	2	3	4	5	В
No. 325.	Best quality	per doz.	5/8	7/6	10/-	13/-	17/-	21/6
No. 325/2	Second quality	"	5/3	7/-	9/6	12/-	15/6	20/-
No. 326.	Best quality	"	13/6	17/6	22/-	281-	35/-	45/6
No. 326/2.	Second quality	,,	12/6	17/-	21/-	26/-	33/-	43/-
No. 326C.	Best quality	,,	19/-	25/-	31/-	38/-	48/-	59/-
		(No	. 326C onl	y made in Be	st quality).			

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

## NOTE.

With order amounting to £10

and upwards] we present a
Handsome Plaster Model,
as shown,



measuring 25½ in. in height and 9 in. × 8 in. base, which makes a very effective window attraction, and exhibits Chest Protectors in the most perfect manner.

For all other kind of Chest Protectors see GENERAL CATALOGUE, page 37, Part 1.

LYNCH & CO., Limd., Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

## CAUTION:

## THE CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

SOLE Inventors, Manufacturers, and Proprietors:

The Grown Verfumery Company, London.

IN consequence of a gross imitation of the above having been recently placed upon the market, The Crown Perfumery Company find it necessary to warn their friends against PURCHASING or OFFERING FOR SALE Fraudulent Imitations of their "INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS."

These Salts were INVENTED by them, have been widely and continuously ADVERTISED by them, and have attained an immense sale in all parts of the world.

In reference to the above the following UNDERTAKING has been addressed to The Crown Perfumery Company:—



To the Crown Perfumery Company, 112-113 Fore Street, London, E.C.

London, E.C., December 31, 1896.

Gentlemen.

## Re LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS and CROWN STOPPER.

In consideration of your foregoing legal proceedings against us we hereby undertake to discontinue the style of "get up" (for our Smelling Salts) complained of, and to immediately cease using the "Plume of Feathers" Stopper, or any Stopper only colourably differing from your Crown Stopper.

Yours faithfully,

For HENRY LAMPLOUGH, Limited.

Secretary.



\*

## TAKE NOTICE.





TAKE NOTICE.

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The above is a representation of the Genuine Crown Lavender Salts, and The Crown Perfumery Co. have instructed their Solicitors to take proceedings against persons offering for sale articles colourably imitating the same, whether as regards

## Bottle, Label, or Stopper, or all of them.

Each bottle bears the well-known CROWN STOPPER, and the Trade is warned against putting on the market imitations thereof (whether for Salts or Perfumery), such as a Plume of Feathers or other design only colourably differing from the representation of the Crown.

## MISCIBLE EXTRACTS.

COCA, CINCHONA, KOLA, &c., &c.

For the corresponding Wines.

We invite enquiries from houses making their own Medicated Wines, and having supplied for years past some of the very largest consumers, whose products are of world-wide fame, can offer these Miscible Extracts (standardised) on advantageous terms.

## "Othniel" Cinchona Wine. Brand (Regd.).

The basis of this Extract is a TRUE LIQUEFIED CINCHONA BARK, containing, in addition to Quinine, Cinchonidine and other alkaloids, and presenting in a permanently soluble form ALL THE COLLATERAL PRINCIPLES (Cinchotannic Acid, &c.) by which the medicinal properties of the alkaloids are well known to be enhanced. Being thus of definite strength, Cinchona Bark may be administered with a PRECISION PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN.

Imperial Pints, 3/6 per bottle. ,, Half-pints, 2/- ,, Wholesale, 30/- per dozen.

"Othniel"

Kola Wine.

Brand (Regd.).

Imperial Pints, 3/6 per bottle. ,, Half-pints, 2/- ,,

Wholesale, 30/- per dozen. ,, 17/6 ,,

## Coca Wine Tonic ("Othniel")

Retails at 3/6 per Bottle, Imperial Pints.

Pints. Half-pints. Wholesale 25/- per dozen.

CARRIAGE PAID.

LIBERAL TERMS

BEAUTIFULLY GOT UP.

BUYERS' NAMES BY ARRANGEMENT.

H. E. STEVENSON & CO. (Successors to the General Drug Business of ),

"Blackfriars Works," 130 Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.

OIL & PEPPERMINT

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS—Medals and Diplomas World's Columbian Exposition, 1893,

For ESSENTIAL OILS,

And Improved Methods and Appliances for their Production.



"CRYSTAL WHITE." DOUBLE DISTILLED & REFINED.

All my Products are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
PURE, SOLUBLE, of FINEST AROMA, and SUPERIOR
QUALITY in EVERY RESPECT.

A. M. TODD, Grower, Distiller, & Refiner, HALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

WIDENMANN, BROICHER & CO.

Agents for Great Britain,

33 LIME STREET, E.C.

## HYPATIA

## THE NEW TOILET SOAP

HUGGINS' SOAP WORKS, Lim., are now appointing Agents amongst respectable Chemists in all the leading towns in the United Kingdom.

Unprecedented favourable terms to the first Three Hundred appointed.

## Apply, HUGGINS' SOAP WORKS. LIM.

City Offices-77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# BRITISH LAVENDER NEITHER DEAD NOR DYING.

THE LAVENDER INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—in a paragraph in *The Standard* of to-day it is stated that the lavender industry at Hitchin is threatened with extinction, owing to a series of bad seasons and the importation of foreign essential oils. Will you permit us, as "the principal growers in Hitchin," referred to in the above paragraph, to refute this statement? The acreage under cultivation by us is not decreasing, and the product of last season's distillation was larger than we have had for several years. The severe Winter of 1894-95 certainly destroyed a large proportion of the plants, but the stock was replenished by cuttings taken from those that survived.

The importation of foreign oils cannot extinguish the demand for the English product, which is entirely different from, and vastly superior in aroma to, any oil distilled elsewhere. Some years since the cultivation of lavender was recommended in the public Press as a likely source of profit to the British farmer, and we believe that some were induced to commence the cultivation. In this, as in other occupations, profits, have, however, largely declined, and without previous experience it is not likely that success would be attained.

Possibly it is one of these disappointed growers who supplies the incorrect information to your Correspondent. We can assure your readers that there is no prospect of the extinction of the industry, either here or in the Mitcham district; and that for those who prefer the superior lavender water made with English oil, the supply is not likely to cease.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants, W. RANSOM & SON.

Hitchin, January 8.

W. RANSOM & SON,

HITCHIN,

contradict a false rumour.



Guaranteed to contain a small, but absolutely harmless, quantity of Arsenic.

ALEXANDRE, 30 Westbourne Grove, LONDON.

## SHADEINE.



For Colouring the Hair Sold in 6 tints, one liquid 6d. Sample size . . 4/- per do: 3/6 Large , . . 23/- , 10/6 Extra , . . 84/- , One dozen Samples on pretty Show Card, 4/-

These Popular Articles are Largely Advertised, and kept at all Wholessale Houses.

Agents Wanted.

ALEXANDRE

Westbourne Grove, LONDON.

## A LAMENT AND A REMEDY

Oh! had I but Aladdin's lamp, Though only for a day, I'd try to find some link to bind The OONES which break away.

Oh! sigh not for Aladdin's lamp, Nor wish its use one day; The CONES with feather tip secured No longer break away.

The PUBLIC DEMAND THESE MENTHOLS, because they

## WON'T BREAK OFF.



All Shapes, Acorn, Bottle, Flat.

Two Prices, \*\*/\* and 6/6 dozen.

ORDER OF

Mr. QUELCH, LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, Of T. D. VINT, Patentee, HASTINGS,

Or of any Sundry House. Fuller particulars on p. 621 of C. & D. Diary, 1897.

## Do you require Petroleum Jelly?

If so, SNOWDON'S PETROLEUM JELLY, White or Yellow, is the best and purest obtainable. It fulfils all the requirements of the B.P., is pronounced by the Medical Profession to be unsurpassed, and DR. S. RIDEAL, D.Sc. Lond., F.I.C., F.C.S., states that the various kinds are of "uniform good quality."

## Have you seen our New Speciality in Petroleum Jelly?

The "SNOWDRIFT" (Regd.) BRAND is of a tough or stringy consistency, and is highly commended by *The Hospital*, which says of it "That its tough or stringy nature is a great improvement. We learn that already the demand for the "Snowdrift" Brand is very great. It is cheaper than ordinary vaseline, and we confidently recommend it to the Medical Profession." Samples and Prices will be sent on application.

## Send for a Sample of "Snowdrift."

Address SNOWDON, SONS & Co., Millwall, London, E. Telegraphic Address: "SNOWDRIFT, LONDON." Telephone: 5127.

## W. J. BUSH & CO.'S PHARMACOPŒIA

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Packed in Original 1-lb. Bottles.

Ol. Anisi Ang.

Ol.Amygd.Essent.Ang.

Ol. Anethi Ang.

Ol. Anthemid. Ang.

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Ol. Menthæ Pip. Ang.

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ALL OWN DRAWING

Ol. Bergamot, Extra

Ol. Eucalypti, Extra

Ol.Lavand.Flor.,Extra

Ol. Limonis, Extra

Ol. Rosmar., Extra

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

It is imperative that Chemists and others requiring Essential Oils for Medicinal purposes should purchase genuine and finest qualities only. These can only be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., who supply them as above, in 1-lb. Bottles, and guarantee their quality and purity. Nearly all Essential Oils offered in the Market are Impure.

## W. J. BUSH & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

DRAWERS OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS,

18 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.

Works-ASH GROVE, HACKNEY.

DIRECT IMPORTERS. THE BUY YOUR SPONGES **FROM** 





Auxiliary Warehouses & Bleaching Works-COLLINGWOOD ST., CITY ROAD, E.C.

Telegraphic Address-

"DAQUEZ LONDON."



Telephone No. 11097.

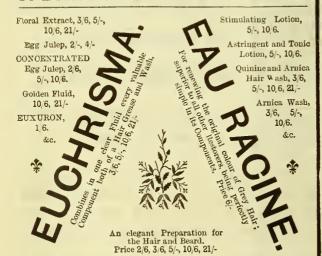
SPONGE MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Sponges of every description, and for all purposes, always in stock, at lowest market prices. Packed to suit Customers' requirements, in Cases, Boxes, Bales, on Cards, Strings. Bone Handles, &c., Natural or Bleached; also in Original Packages as received Packed to suit Customers' requirements, in Cases, Boxes, Bales, on Cards, from our Buyers at all the Sponge Fisheries.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

53 & 54 HOUNDSDITCH and 66 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

## H. P. TRUEFITT'S



## H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.) PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London

## KELL'S ORICINAL

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH OKELL.)

Registered Trade Mark. "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling Perfume in the market. Retail Prices, 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by THOMAS WEST, 1185 & 1187 CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.

## SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.



KENT'S

BRUSHES.

See pp. 209 12, Summer Issue; also Diary, 1897, pp. 160, 161, 162, 163.

Pure Extract of British Peat.

## SPHAGNOL SOAP.

The LANCET says:—"The Soap is of excellent quality, being quite free from any excess of alkali. The product is a novel one, and is well worth a trial."

**Prof. L. FIELD, F.R.S.E.**, says:—"I can testify to its extraordinary efficacy in Rosacea, Psoriasis, Acne, and Herpes, as well as to its general bland and gracious action upon the skin. It is an absolute cure for Piles."

Price 1/6 per box of 3 Tablets.

Wholesale to the Trade only, less 25 per cent. per 12 Boxes.

Sole Agents: Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 10 Hart St., W.C.



## JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.

Established over 70 years. Warranted to retain its properties and keep good in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

## JEWSBURY & BROWN,

ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

Particular attention should be paid to the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed, as numerous imitations are offered.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Bills and Showcards forwarded on receipt of Address Cards and directions for enclosure.

Every CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, and MANUFACTURER should use

## DAILLEY & WILKINSON'S PLEATED PAPER BOTTLE-CAPS.

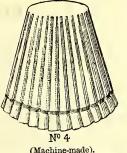
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3 ... 6d. per gross.

, 3B, 4, 4B ... 8d.

,, 5, 5B ... 9d.

,, 6, 6B ... 11d. ,,

These prices are 25 per cent. cheaper than any other manufacturer's



Quality and Colours Guaranteed.

Samples and Prices to be had of all the leading Wholesale Houses in the Kingdom.

8 GT. SUTTON STREET, E.C.

## THE PINNACLE SOAP STAND



Preventing
Toilet Soap
and
other Soap
from
Gelatising
after use, but
always Dry
and pleasant
to use.

For

For particulars, see last Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE FIRMS.

THE PINNACLE SOAP STAND CO.,
65 Frith Street. Soho Square, LONDON.

## BRECKNELL'S

MEDAL.

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

SKIN

Unscented, yet veet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

SOAP.

The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED,

To Her Majesty, &c., &c.

11 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

11

## WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

TRINITY SOUARE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

Principals: G. S. V. WILLS, F.L.S., M.P.S.; and H. WOOTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Students can enter for the Half-Course on February 15th. FEE to April Examination, £4 4s.

During the past Session 88 Students of this School were successful in passing their examination.

FEES :- 3 Months, £8 8s. : 6 Months, £12 12s. : 12 Months (Major and Minor), £15 15s.

In addition to the usual College work, "Extra Special Classes" will be given, for which there will be "No Extra Charge."

N.B.-All Students of this College who take a Six Months' Course and pass the Minor at their first attempt, or who are successful in obtaining a College Medal, will receive FREE TUITION FOR THE MAJOR.

The Evening Classes for the Major, Minor, and Preliminary are now being held; full particulars on application.

Apprentices and Assistants will find this course of systematic study the best for obtaining a groundwork in all subjects.

For Prospectus and Pass Lists apply to

E. WALDEN, Secretary.

Pharmaceutical and all other Preliminaries. Rapid and thorough preparatiou in Short Courses. Private and Postal Tuition. Small classes. Terms moderate. Success guaranteed. Speedy expert coaching for Londou Matriculation.

Short cut to the Medical Prelim. Pharmacists intending to register should pass before the new and stringent regulations are adopted. Those who passed Oxford or Cambridge Local or Preceptors', in any subjects, b fore 1892, can register by passing in the extra subjects only.

For particulars and Terms address-

## DAWES, 1st B.A.,

55-56 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Successful Private and Postal Coaching for the Bell and Manchester Scholarships.

Latest Success. — At last Exam., both Bell Scholarships

and the next two places on the list.

## THE ROYAL DISPENSARY

## SCHOOL of PHARMACY

OF EDINBURGH.

Teacher—Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN, Pharmaceutical Chemlst; Assisted by Messrs. W. G. MACKENZIE and C. M. GERMAN, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

The Laboratories and Class Rooms are very complete, having been specially built and fitted for the teaching of Pharmaceutical Students.

In 1896 there have qualified from this School;

At the JANUARY Examination, 23.

APRIL

JULY

25.

OCTOBER

18.

TERMS BEGIN OCTOBER, JANUARY, and APRIL.

Early application for Benches, &c., to be made to

Mr. WILLIAM DUNGAN, F.C.S.,

THE ROYAL DISPENSARY, 21 West Richmond Street, EDINBURGH.

## METROPOLITAN OF PHARMACY

Principal-W. WATSON WILL.

## SPRING SESSION.

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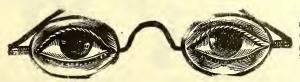
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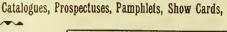
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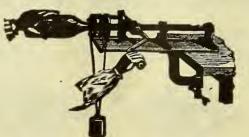
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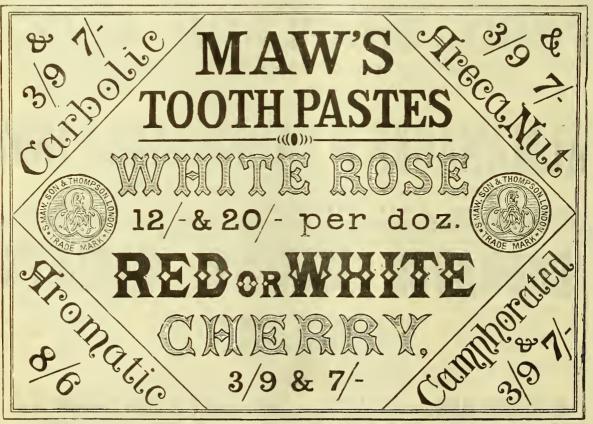
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Alleu, S., & Sons (Grinders)
Beynon & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Dieterich, Eugen
Kahler, G., & Co.
Meinertzhagen, E.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Phillips & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
DYES, & C.
Hatrick & Co., Ld., 'Diamond'
EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.

Farina, J. M. Farina, J. M. (Ursula Platz) Muhlens, F.

Van Oppen & Co.

ECZEMA

Cullwick's Skin Ointment
Cullwick's Blood Tablets EMBROCATIONS

Bow's Liniment
Celladema | Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Tuson's Disinfectants Co., Ld
ENGRAVERS

Corsan, J. R.

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Howards & Sous

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

Robbins, J., & Co.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

White, A., & Sons

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

Brltish-American Ball Nozzle Evans, Sons & Co. & (Co. Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Rack") Lynch & Co., Lim. Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent

ESSENCES BSSENCES
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. (Beef)
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Delbanco & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Todd, A. M.
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons & Co.

## ESSENTIAL OILS HONEY Allen, S., & Sons White, G., & Sons

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Boehm, Fredk.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Delbanco & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Feustell, Friedrich
Jaison, J., & Co.
Kahler, G., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ranson, Win., & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co. | Todd, A. M.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney
EUCALYPTUS OIL
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
EXTRCTS, FLUID

Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oll Co
EXTRCTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbldges & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Randall & Son
Wright, Layman & Umney
EXTRACT MEAT

## EXTRACT MEAT Armour & Co. | Brand & Co. Liebig Co. Llquor Carnis Co.

EXTRACTS, SOLID Allen, G., & Co. Randall & Son Ransom, W., & Son

Ransom, W., & Son
FEEDG BOTTLES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Shirley Bros. | Youlden, E.

FILTERS
Berkefeld Filter Co.
Mawson Filter Co.

Berkefeld Filter Co.
Mawson Filter Co.
Mawson Filter Co.
FLY PAPERS
Bleasdale, Lim.
Buchan, D. D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright
FOOD (Infants'& Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Bragg, J. L.
Brand & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hawksley, T., & Steriliser)
Hydle, Co.
Liquor Carnis Co.
Lichig Co. | Lorimer & Co.
Mellin's Food | Nestle, M.
Savory & Moore
Tyrer, P.
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles)
Vimbos
FUNNELS

## FUNNELS Von Poncet Glass Works GELATINES Bookur

Boehm, F.

GINGER ALE

Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Chemists' Aërated & Mineral
Water Association, Lim.
Ellis & Son
Mills, R. M., & Co.

## GLYCERINE Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles) Boehm, F. | Fink & Co. Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP. Bishop, A., & Sons Blyton; Astley & Co. Boulton, J., & Co. Davies, Gibbins & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Hearon. Squire & Francis Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co. Wright, Layman & Unney

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Graf. F.
HAIR PREP.
Alexandre's Shadeine
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Depilene Co.
Edwards & Co.
Thiellay, E. H.
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

## HERB BEER EXTS. Adams, B. Newball & Mason Potter & Clarke

HOMEOPATHIC Keene & Ashwell Leath & Ross Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHTES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co Fellows Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Symes & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co.

## INHALERS

Arema Manufacturing Co. Booth's Hyomei Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Lynch & Co., Lim. Martindale, W. Sanitas Co., Lim.

INSECTICIDES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Jackson, T.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tunbridge & Wright

## **JELLOIDS** KETCHUP

LARD Ewen, J., & Sons

LAVENDR WATR Jakson, J., & Co.

## LEECHES Fitch & Nottingham LINT

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Christy, T., & Co. Liverpool Lint Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Newsome, C. Robinson & Sons

## LIQUORS

Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury Cavles, Gibbins & Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Moss, John, & Co. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim. Sinclair, Phillips & Co. Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

## LIQUORICE

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini) Hillaby, J. Lorimer & Co. "Solazzi"

## LOZENGES

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Davies, Gibbins & Co.

"Frog in your Throat"
Gibsou, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Hill & Son | Lorlmer & Co.
Raimes & Co. | Randall & Son
"Solazzl" | Warrick Bros.

## LUNGPRESERVES MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim. Gardner, W. Melin, C. | Pindar, J. W. Volcanic Aeration Co. Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

## MALT EXTRCT, &c

MALT EXTRCT, & c
Allen & Hanburys
Andersou & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
English Diastasic Malt Extract Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lorimer & Co. [Moss. J., & Co.
Oppeuheimer, Son & Co., Lim
Parke, Davis & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Standard Malt Ext. Co., Lim.
MAGANESIA

Standard Malt Ext. Co., L.

MAGNESIA

Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Heury, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill, A. S. & Sons
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

## MANICURE Hovenden & Sons

## Hovenden & Sons MARKING INKS Bond (Daughter of the late John) (Ink and Pencils) MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTIONS Southall Bros. & Barchy MEDICINE CHSTS Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Day, Son & Hewitt(Veterinary) Day & Sons (Veterinary)

## MENTHOL

Ayrton & Saunders Christy, T., & Co. Evans, Lescher & Webb Maw, S., Son & Thompson Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P. Vint, T. D.

## MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons May & Baker, Lim. Tyrer, T., & Co.

## METH. SPIRTS, &c.

Boord & Son | Burrough, J. Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co. Smith, S., & Co. Warren, A. & J.

## METHYLENE Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES Darton, F., & C Hicks, J. J.

## MILK

Horlick & Co. Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

## MORPHIA Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, Bertie, & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, &.c. Calvert Bros. & Co. Hooper, B., & Co.(SanoalWood)

OINTMENT
BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)
Celladema
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

## OPTICIANS Botwright & Grey Darton, F., & Co. Raphael, J., & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE Warrick Bros.

## OXIDE OF ZINC Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim. Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

## PASTILLES

PASTILLES
Jackson, T.

PAT. MEDCNS, &C.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld.
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
Atkins Lung Healer
Atkinson & Barker (Infant
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Brooks, Tom
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Cullwick's Skin Ointment
Cullwick's Skin

Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

PEPSIN, & C.

Armour & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Kühn, B., Papain Finkler)

Newbery, F. & Sons (Ingluvin)

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Uppenhemer, son & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Blytou, Astley & Co.
Burrough, Swelloome & Co.
Burrough, Welloome & Co.
Burrough, Welloome & Co.
Classbrough Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Co. (Coated)
Warner, W. R. & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Brades)
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Diamond Emery Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sous, Lim
Mason, C. E.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Fordham, W. B., & Sous, Lim
PORCELAIN GDS
Toogood (E.c. Pots, regist.)
POULTRY FOOD
Spratts Patent, Lim.
PRINTING
Bowers Fros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Oo.
Harrison & Waide
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J.

QUININE SALTS
Boehrlager, C. F., & Sohne
Hwgish, Layman & Emney
Weight, Layman & Emney

## PEPPERMINT OIL Bush, W. J., & Co. Jakson, J., & Co. Ransom, W., & Son Stevenson & Howell Todd, A. M.

PEROX. OF HYDR. May & Baker, Lim. Robbins & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co. Sanitas Co., Lim.

## PETROLEMJELLY

Allen & Hanburys Christy, T., & Co. Dee Oil Co., Lim. Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Lucil-line") Snowdon, Sons, & Co. (Jelly)

matriek & Co., Lim. ("Lucilline")

Snowdon, Sons, & Co. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys

Armour & Co. | Baiss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.

Bochringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Dieterich, Eugen
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Perris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Howards & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Willows, Fraucis & Butler
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.
Zimmermann, A. & M.
PHOTO GRAPHIC
Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Zhumermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Barelay & Sons, Lin.
Boehm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cadett & Neall
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans, Sons. & Co.
Howards & Sous (Chemicals)
Lockyer, J. E.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Reynolds & Branson
Thornton-Pickard Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

PIG POWDERS

## PIG POWDERS

Willson, S.

## PILL MACHINES

Bennett, Sons & Shea Pindar, J. W. Toogood, W. (Coater)

## PLASTERS

Blyton, Astley & Co. De St. Dalmas, A. Evans, Sons & Co. Seabury & Johnson Solport Bros. (Court)

Seibury & Johnson Solport Bros. (Court)

PILLS, Coated, &c. Allen & Hanburys Anderston Apothecaries' Hall Beecham, Thomas Bleasdale & Co., Lim. Blyton, Astley & Co. Box, W. H. Davies, Gibbins & Co. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Evans, Gadd & Co. Hearon, Squire & Francis Hill, A. S. & Son | Holloway s Krewel & Co. Hodder & Co. McKessou & Robbins Parke, Davis & Co. Potter & Sacker Scott, S., Dr. Wand, S. (Pearl Coated) Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated) Wyleys, Lim.

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum) Diamond Emery Co. Fordham, W. B., & Sous. Lim. Metz, Paul

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Evans, Cadd & Co. Lorimer & Co. Müller & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward

RUBBER GOODS Powell & Barstow

SALICIN Macfarlan & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Kühn, B. Zimmermann, A. & M.

SARSAPARILLA

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS, &c.

CHOOLS, &c.
Central (Edinburgh)
City School (Skerry's)
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Newington College
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
Sheffield College of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

CCLENTIFIC C

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS Darton & Co. | Hicks, J. J.

Darton & Co. | Hicks, J. J.

SEA SALT
Tidman & Son, Lim.

SEEDS
Potter & Clarke
Spratt's Patent, Lim. (Bird)

SEIDLITZ PWDRS
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.

SELTZOGENES Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim. May, Roberts & Co. Volcanic Aeration Co. SERUM Greeff, R. W., & Co.

Greeff, R. W., & Co.

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis) Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis) Trufitt, H. P., Lim.

SHEEP DIP

Haresceugh & Co. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. Kühn, B. (Kresochine) Ness & Co. Sanitas Co., Lim.

Santas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.

Evans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, C., & Co.
Josephs, Philip
Mills, H.

Troble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SMELLING SALTS
Mackenzie's Cure

SOAP
Blondeau et Cie (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Chamberlain & Co. (Sphagnol)
Cook, E., & Co.
Fassett & Johnson
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Huggin's Soap Works, Lim
Jameson, W. (Arsenical)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackenzie's. Dr., (Arsenical)
Maypole Soap Syndicate, Lim.
Muhlens, F.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
Wright, Layman & Umney
SPECTACLES SOAP

SPECTACLES
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co SPONGES

Cohen, I. & M. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz Peterson, M., & Co. STAMPS(RUBBER)

STARCH

etchley (Gloss) ebden, W. C. STEEL BARRELS
Iron and Steel Plant Co., Lim.

STOPPERS
Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and
Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES Clark, S., & Co., Lim. SUGAR OF MILK Boehm, Fredk. SURGICAL

Accrington Surgical Appliance Ayrton & Saunders Co. Barley, W. H., & Son Co. Barclay & Sons, Lim. (Co. British-American Ball Nozzle Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Cocking, J. T. Eschmann Bros. & Walsh Ferris & Co. Hatrick & Co., Lim. Haywood, J. H. Ickringill's Hygienic Cloth Syndicate, Lim. Kühn, B. (Ethyl Chloride Anestile) cerington Surgical Appliance Syndicate, Lim.
Kühn, B. (Ethyl Chlor
Anesthe Krohne & Sesemann
Lindsey & Sons
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Reynolds & Branson
Robinson & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Victoria Rubber Co
Wood, Vincent
SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster Bratby & Hinchilfe, Lim. Chemists Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim. Idris & Co., Lim. Kilner Bros. | Melin. C. SYRUP OF FIGS Fassett & Johnson

Fassett & O.

SYRUPS
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
(Liquors)

Stevenson & Howell Volcanic Aeration Co. TABLETS

Allen, A. Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur) Caspar & Co. (Lim.) Corsan, J. R. (Advertising) Davics, Gibbins & Co.

Pearse & Meeking Tower Tea, Lim. THERMOMETERS

Ayrton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Darton, F., & Co. Hicks, J. J. Raphael J., & Co.

Raphael, J., & Co. TEETHING PADS Cartwright, A. S. Marriott, E., & Co.

TINCTURES

Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury Davies, Gibbins & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Hewlett, C. J., & Son Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Moss, John, & Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Sinclair, Phillips & Co. Wyleys, Lim.

TOBACCO & CIGRS Singleton & Cole, Lim.

TOILET

Aytton & Saunders
Beetham & Son
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim. ('Lanoline)
Hovenden & Sons
Lynch & Co., Lim. (Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Pinnacle Soap Stand Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim. (Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Squire & Sons
Tidman & Son, Lim.
Townsend, J. (Paper)
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.
FOOTH PASTE

TOOTH PASTE Beecham, T.

Beecham, T.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lutheni & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARKS
Browne, T. B.
Thompson, W. P., & Co.

URETHRANE

Howards & Sons
Vaccine Association (Lymph)
VACCINATION
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Vaccine Association (Lymph) VASELINE

Chesebrough Co.

VETERINARY

Bird & Storey | Celladema
Dawes, G. F. | Day & Sons
Day, Son & Hewitt
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Leng, A., & Co.
Loloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Rookledge, F. B.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Spratt's (Jogs)
Walker, Troke & Co.
Willson, S. (Pig Powders)

VINEGAR

Grimble & Co.

VALUERS AND TRNSFR AGNTS

TRNSFR AGN I Berdoc & Co. | Brett, F. Crocker, G. B., & Co. Forgusson & Osborne Orridge & Co. Tomlinson, Thos., & Son

WEED KILLER Sanitas Co., Lim. Tomlinson & Hayward Tuson's Disinfectants Co., Ld.

VINOLIA Superfatt'd Blondeau et Cie. WHOLSLE & EXPT DRUGGISTS

WHOLSLE & EXPT
DRUGGISTS
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, S., & Son | Baiss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bussh, W. J., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lesche & Webb
Foodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Kemp, Wm., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lotthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Potter & Clark
Raimes & Co. | Randall & Son
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wight, Layman & Umney
WINES, SPIRITS,
BURGON, BEEER, & Co.
Burgoyne, P. B., & Co.
Burgoyne, P. B., & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway, E., Lim.
French Hygienic Socy. (Coca)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway, E.,
Meety Manufacturing Co. (Vin

Holloway, E. A. Mead Manufacturing Co. (Vin

Mead Manufacturing Co. (Vin Kafra) Millar, A., & Co. (Orange) Phillips, G., & Co. | Robinson, E. Smith, S., & Co. (Orange) Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Symons, J., & Co., Lim. Warren, A. & J. Whitbread & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney

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Dome

Castle ..

Pedestal

Barrel

Dome

Reversible

Flat Dome

Reversible

Pedestal

Reversible

Pedestal

Beehive

Reversible

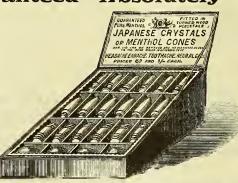
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Barrel

Reversible



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2/9

4

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6/-

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9/-

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16/-

16/-

6



Fig. 1.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 8.











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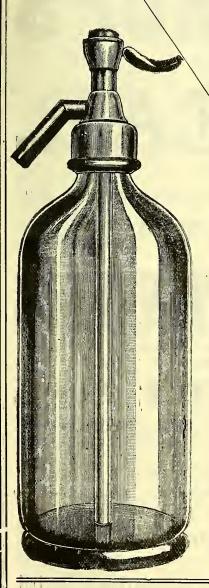
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70	Anethi, Concen	t	**	4/-	**		"	Flor. Aurant		8/6	35	"	Pimentse	33	₩	-	4/-	99
19	Anisi ,,	H	••	4/-	29		33	" Sambuci Conc.		4/-	29	**	Pulegii Rosmarini	39	-	0-4	4/-	h
"	Carni		H	4/-	99		**	Menth. Pip. Cono.		4/-	"	11	Rosse	,,	-	-	8/8	
17	Oinnam. Ver. O	ono	7	6/-	11		19	. Ang. C		RJ.	,,	,,	" Virg	in. "	_	1	0/#	"
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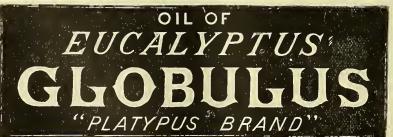
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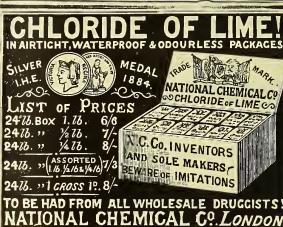
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Can anybody offer an idea for making or saving money in the chemists' trade? Something practical and perfectly novel. Concise replies on postcards should be sent to us before January 23. One guinea for the best suggestion, to be awarded as the Editor may decide.

## INSETS.

WE can insert eirculars and price-lists in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to be published on the last Saturday of this month.

There is no better way of distributing eirculars; none cheaper. Every one goes home to a man of business—a buyer.

Will those who think of giving us an inset of this kind communicate with our Publisher? We may add, at once, for the month is getting on.

### Summary.

STARCH is being used to adulterate Japan wax (p. 78).

THE winter speciality discussed to-day is the gargle (p. 90).

A CHEMIST at Debenham found a man secreted in his cupboard (p. 76).

Mr. Shepperley again writes regarding the Judges and counter-practice (p. 103).

LEICESTER patent-medicine vendors have agreed on prices for Beecham's pills (p. 74).

A price-list of essential oils, &c., is included in this week's trade report (p. 101).

COMPOUND liquorice powder containing too much sulphur has brought a retailer into trouble (p. 75).

THE questions set at the British Pharmaceutical "First" examination this week are printed on p. 82.

CHEMISTS' charges have been swirled into the vortex of a correspondence now going on in the Standard (p. 91).

Mr. Chaney, of the Board of Trade, has published a valuable book on weights and measures, upon which we comment (p. 88).

Dr. J. C. Thresh has devised an ingenious scheme of water-analysis wherein the reagents are used quantitatively as soloids (p. 78).

A YOUTH of 16 in one of Mrs, Warhurst's shops in Liverpool supplied a customer with laudanum instead of black draught and caused his death (p. 74).

THE Financial News apologises to the Apollinaris Company for having published allegations that the Apollinaris Water had been artificially concocted (p. 91).

Some American chemical-manufacturers are not satisfied with the measure of protection meted out to them by a paternal Government, and are asking for more (p. 89).

SEVERAL interesting topics are discussed in the dispensers' column, the more notable being the emulsification of lanoline and the Hewlett's bismuth-mixture problem (p. 104).

THE Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has discussed several good topics, such as manufacturers'-alcohol, beeswax, and dock-charges (p. 102).

THE Pharmaceutical examiners have been ploughing deep furrows amongst Major and Minor men this month. Roughly, two-thirds failed. The names of the successful men are on p. 81.

Mr. LIVERSEEGE, a Birmingham pharmacist, criticises the C. & D. for not hailing with delight the proposal to form a court of reference of experts under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (p. 83).

Messes. Gibson & Co., druggists. Edinburgh, have obtained 300*l*. damages against Messes. Anderson & Co., of the same place, for failing to withdraw Court proceedings after contracting to do so (p. 94).

A CHEMIST'S porter at Weston-super-Marc, who cashed his master's cheque and went off with the proceeds, goes to prison for six weeks. A sweep who stole some cord from a wholesale druggist's warehouse at Ipswich goes for five months for that and another offence (p. 74).

THE Pharmaceutical Conncil met at Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday, and passed a resolution in reference to the death, of Mr. G. F. Schacht. Some remarks were made about orphans, and a request by the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association for reciprocity was declined (p. 79).

THE P.A.T.A, has been busy since our last issue, meetings having been held in Glasgow, Dumfries, and Sunderland. The members of the Pharmaceutical Association at Glasgow had previously replied to Mr. Glyn-Jones's criticism of their debate (p. 86), but a fair number turned up at Tuesday's meeting, which resolved to support the P.A.T.A. (p. 92).



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Beecham's Pills at Leicester.

Leicester has the reputation of being a cutting town, but we are informed that it has been found possible to arrange an agreement there among all the chemists, grocers, and stores, without exception, to fix the following as the retail prices of Beecham's pills—namely,  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . for the  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . size,  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . for the 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . size, and 2s. 3d. for the 2s. 9l. size.

#### The Hours of Chemical-workers.

The recent disputes in the chemical-trade on Tyneside have led to a proposal that united action should be taken by the whole of the chemical-workers in England and Scotland with a view to the reduction of the hours of labour. Communications have been received at the head offices of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour from St. Helens, Widnes. Northwich, the West of England, and Scotland, asking that an official of the organisation should visit each place and start an agitation for a reduction of the hours from twelve (as they mostly are at present) to eight. This applies not only to those engaged in the manufacture of bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and soda crystals, but to those engaged in the various acid and other processes throughout the country. The request is under consideration.

#### Festivities.

The Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy had a "musical and social" evening on Wednesday, January 6.

The second annual pharmacy ball of the Plymouth and District Chemists' Association came off at the Town Hall, East Stonehouse, on Friday, January 8, and proved a great success. Upwards of two hundred attended, among the visitors being the Mayor and Mayoress of Devonport (Mr. and Mrs. W. Waycott), Mr. E. J. C. Morton, M.P., the Chairman of the Stonehouse District Council (Mr. Vosper), and other local celebrities. The hall, which was profusely decorated, presented a brilliant appearance, and dancing was kept up with vigour until the early morning hours, the string band under the direction of Mr. L. Brock supplying the music. Supper was served in the smaller hall. Mr. Frank Maitland carried out the duties of hon. secretary and "M.C." with remarkable success; and much credit for the admirable arrangements was due to the committee, which included the President (Mr. George Breeze) and Messrs. C. J. Park, J. H. Bailey, James Cocks, H. C. Cantle, E. Green, J. R. Johnson, J. W. Swainson, J. D. Turney, and W. Herbert Woods.

#### Sulphuric Acid for Brandy.

An inquest on the body of a retired farmer named Thomas Ward (54), residing at 117 Wilton Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, was held on Friday last. Up till about a year ago he was a heavy drinker, but he became an abstainer, and four months ago married a girl of 20. About a month ago he complained of pains in the head, and on the suggestion of his niece he took a drop of brandy. The old craving seems to have been awakened, and between New Year's Day and the following Tuesday he drank three pints of brandy. On that morning he left his bedroom, presumably in search of more brandy, but by mistake he drank a quantity of sulphuric acid from a bottle on a shelf. Death from misadventure was the verdict.

#### Laudanum for "Black Draught."

At the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of William Hall (77), a retired Corporation timekeeper, who died from the effects of taking laudanum, supplied by a chemist in mistake for black

George Jennings (16), in the employ of the executors of the late Mr. Warhurst, 104 Great Homer Street, said deceased came into the shop at about half-past 9 on Saturday morning and asked for a black draught. in the act of taking down the black-draught bottle when he turned round and asked the deceased whether he wanted a strong or a weak draught. He replied a strong one, and witness, without looking towards the shelf again, took down what he considered to be the bottle containing the black draught. He poured out 2 oz. into a bottle which the deccased brought with him, and labelled it "Black Draught." The black-draught bottle was kept on a shelf immediately below that on which the laudanum-bottle was stored, and they were of the same size and appearance. His instructions were never to sell any poisons, but to call the manager when they were asked for. He was in a hurry at the time. The manager, Mr. Lewis Smith, also gave evidence, and was closely questioned by the Coroner as to whether he considered it advisable to keep the two bottles so close together, and recommended a bottle of a distinctive character for the use of poison.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from misadventure. They had no desire to blame the boy, but agreed with the Coroner that chemists should adopt fluted bottles or other distinctive bottles for poisons, and they should be kept at the back of the shop. Jennings, who seemed to feel his position keenly, and had given way to tears, was then spoken to by the Coroner, who trusted it would be a lesson to him to be more careful in the future.

#### Thefts from Chemists.

At the Somerset Quarter Sessions held at Taunton or January 6, Laurence Hooper, aged 20, described as a printer, of Weston-super-Mare was indicted for having stolen 10% belonging to Mr. William Henry Webb, chemist, his master, at Weston-super-Mare on August 17. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and also acknowledged a previous conviction for felony. He was in the employ of the prosecutor as a porter, and on August 17 Mr. Webb sent him to the bank to get a cheque cashed. He got the money, and absconded, but was subsequently arrested. A sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

At the Ipswich Quarter Sessions on January 7, George-Clark (53), a sweep, was charged with stealing a ball of hamper-cord, the property of Messrs. Ridley & Co., chemists, Ipswich. The case was reported when it came before the Magistrates. Prisoner said he was guilty of interfering with the cord, but not of stealing it. On November 27 the prisoner was seen in the drive-way of Messrs Grimwade & Ridley's premises by a warehouseman named Garnham, in the employ of the firm. The prisoner had no business to be where he was, and Garnham asked what he was doing there. The prisoner replied that he had been to see about sweeping some chimneys. A ball of hamper-cord weighing 7 lbs., and valued at 3s. 6d., was found on the prisoner, and a policeman was sent for. Meanwhile prisoner edged off the premises, saying he was going after his tools, but he was subsequently taken into custody. Prisoner all through maintained that he never took anything off the premises. The Recorder said he need hardly sum up. Prisoner seemed to rely on the fact that he did not actually take the cord off the premises, but, of course, if he took it with the intention of carrying it away it was a case of larceny. The jury took some minutes to consider their verdict. The Foreman then said: The jury find him guilty, but as the property was not taken off the premises, they recommend him to mercy. The Recorder: They what? The Foreman: Recommend him to mercy, sir. The Recorder: He was walking off with the cord, and if he had gone a yard or two further he would have got into Friars Street. If he had done so, you would not have made this, recommendation. The Foreman was understood to assent to this statement of their views. The prisoner, who had been convicted some months since of obtaining money under false pretences and bound over to come up for judgment when called upon, was now sentenced to five months' with hard labour in all.

#### Early-closing.

Reading chemists have decided to close their shops, on and after January 6, at 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and on Wednesdays at 2 p.m., instead of

8.30 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and 4 P.M. on Wednesdays, as heretofore.

#### Drug-contracts.

The committee of the Bridgwater Infirmary have awarded the contract for the supply of drugs and medicines to Messrs. Hickman & Son (Limited), of Bridgwater. This is the first time the contract has been given to a local firm.

The Haywards Heath (Sussex) Urban District Council has arranged with Mr. Cripps, analytical chemist, to analyse samples of water at 21s. per sample.

The Strond Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. A. Woolmer for the supply of crushed linsced at 16s. per ewt., corn-flour at 4d. per lb., and carbolic soap at 3d. per lb. for the ensuing quarter.

#### Chemist's Widow Poisoned.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mrs. Isabella Wedge, widow of Mr. W. E. Wedge, chemist and druggist of Wolverhampton, was held on January 5. The inquest had been adjourned for the contents of deceased's stomach to be analysed, and the Coroner now said he had had deceased's house scarched, and a very large quantity of poison was found. In fact, a bottle of morphia containing enough to kill 300, 400, or 500 people was discovered. On the bottle of morphia was the name of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, London and Liverpool, and he thought it better to know whether the poison was the remnant of the late Mr. Wedge's stock-in-trade, or whether deceased procured it herself. He therefore wrote to the firm, and the reply was: "We supplied Mrs. Wedge, in the usual course of business, with a 2-oz. bottle of morphia on September 24, last year (1895). The order was given to our traveller, and included other things." Mr. E. W. T. Jones, borough analyst, said he extracted morphia from the stomach The jury found that deceased died from morphia-poisoning, but that there was no evidence to show how the morphia was administered.

#### Suspected Chemists.

An inquest was held at Halifax on January 5, by Mr. J. E. Hill, on the body of James Henry Smith. Smith had taken a halfpenny packet of Epson salts before going to bed. Dr. Woodyatt, who made a post-mortem, found evidence of old tuberculosis. The Coroner: Would the taking of Epsom salts have any deleterious effects? Witness: I don't think so. The Coroner explained that when he heard deceased had taken some medicine the night previous to his death he thought it desirable that a post-mortem should be held, in order to ascertain what the cause of death was. He once held an inquest on a woman who had taken some French chalk for heartburn, and it turned out that this French chalk, which had been sold by the chemist as he received it from the wholesale house, contained a quantity of arsenic. He considered, therefore, that it was essential to see if there was anything of the sort in this case.

#### A Laudanum Customer.

An inquest was held at Nottingham, on January 7, on a tailor who had suffered severely from neuralgia, and who, having bought some laudanum, drank it off, saying to his wife, "I've taken laudanum; bid me good-bye. I could not bear the pain in my head any longer." He was a steady man, but had been very low-spirited for a long time. Charles William Warriner, chemist, 125 St. Ann's Well Road, said the deceased went to his shop on Wednesday, at about twenty minutes past 7, and asked for 2d. worth of laudanum, stating that he wanted it for the toothache. Witness supplied it, and had a little chat with deceased, who, when leaving the shop, bade him "Good-bye for the last time." He said he was tired of things and was going to take the laudanum. Witness at once demanded the bottle back, and deceased refused to give it up, but ultimately allowed the witness to take it out of his pocket. Witness returned his money, and advised deceased to go home and not think of such a foolish act. He again bade witness good-byc, and said if he could not get the laudanum there, he should get it elsewhere. Witness asked a constable to watch deceased home, and himself went round to apprise the man's wife of what had occurred; but when he got there, deceased had

taken a dose of laudanum, and sitting on the couch, said, "I've done it."

#### The Burglar Chemist.

Charles Grant, alias Dr. Montague (62), described as a chemist, was found guilty, at the Central Criminal Court. on January 11. of a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. W. Rainey. Stoke Newington. It was proved that he had been many times in penal servitude. He was known as a "swell burglar," and was now on ticket of leave after a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude. The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

#### Chemists at Football.

Pharmaceutical v. Spratts.—This match, played on Saturday last at Wormholt Farm, resulted in a win for the former by five goals to nil. Team: Lean, goal; Smith and Sturton, backs; Nelson, Webster, and Happold, half-backs; Day, Matthews, Fothergill, and Jones, forwards.

#### A Thousand Drops of Chlorodyne.

An inquest was held on January 8 at Newport (I.W.) concerning the death of Alfred William Salmon, 18, a draper's apprentice in the town. It appeared from the evidence and from the medical testimony that the youth had died from narcotic poisoning. Francis Albert Cory, chemist, of Iligh Street. Newport, said dcceased, whom he knew well, had frequently been to him during the last two months for remedies for toothache. Between 7 and 8 on the previous evening deceased, who seemed in good spirits, came and asked the price of chlorodyne, and said "Is it a good thing for toothache?" One of his assistants replied "Yes, but you must be eareful not to take too much." Deceased said he would have a 2s. bottle, which contained three ounces. There were full directions as to its use on the bottle. Deceased? was twice warned not to take more than 15 drops as a dose. The directions gave the amount to be taken in minims. Quite two ounces—or some 960 drops—had gone from the bottle. He should say two teaspoonfuls would be enough to kill deceased. Some 16 teaspoonfuls had gone from the bottle. By a Juror: It was his own preparation. The label used was the same as that used throughout the kingdom. The Coroner did not think it was quite as clear as it might be, but pointed out that deceased was told by the chemist not to take more than 15 drops, whilst he had apparently taken a thousand drops. The father of the deceased asked the doctor if he considered the label on the bottle a fair one for young people who might be rather careless. The Doctor replied that the doses were given on the bottle. Whether a boy 18 or 19 would be misled by it was a question. The Foreman: Certainly not; he was an educated boy. The Doctor said the bottle was labelled "Poison." Frederick Williams, apprentice at Mr. Cory's shop, corroborated his employer's evidence, and said when he served deceased he told him not to take too much—from 10 to 15 drops and no more. The dose on the label gave 20 drops. The Coroner remarked that the evidence showed that deceased inadvertently took an overdosc of chlorodyne to relieve his pain, and that no blame attached to anyone. The jury agreed and returned a verdict accordingly.

#### A Chemical-manufacturer Takes Ammonia.

An inquest was held at Lepton, near Huddersfield, ou Saturday last touching the death of Thomas Jessop (54), chemical-manufacturer, of Lepton, who died on January 8; from laving swallowed a quantity of liquid ammonia on the previous day. The deceased, it was shown in evidence, had suffered from influenza, and subsequently from lead-poisoning. He had been unwell for eight weeks past, and had been troubled owing to business matters, but he had hid notrouble at home. There was some delay in getting a me lical man to see the deceased, his friends having to sen! to Huddersfield; but from the testimony adduced it was clear that had assistance arrived at once it would have been impossible to save the deceased's life. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking ammonia whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

#### Adulteration of Compound Liquoriee-powder.

In his report to the West Riding County Council of his work during the three months ending September, Mr. A. H

Allen mentions a sample of compound liquoriee-powder which was found to contain 25 per cent. of sulphur, which is three times the proportion ordered by the British Pharmacopeia. The vendor was apparently aware of the deviation, since he wrote the word "Prussian" on the label, probably in ignorance of the fact that compound liquoriee-powder is required by the Pharmacopeia of Germany (including Prussia) to contain the same proportion of sulphur as that specified in the British Pharmacopeia. The vendor had been prosecuted and fined 39s. 2d., including costs.

#### Secreted in a Cupboard.

On Saturday night, towards 11 P.M., the ehemist's and druggist's shop at Debenham, occupied by Mr. W. W. Babb, was broken into. The shop had been securely fastened by Mr. Babb on going home to tea at 5 o'clock. On returning from tea nothing was noticed wrong, but when Mr. Babb was fastening up the place for the night at about 10 o'clock he noticed the staple, which secured the top bolt of the back door, had been drawn by some means. This aroused his suspicions. He found another staple and drove it in the place of the missing one, then locked the premises and went home. He afterwards informed Sergt Searfe of what had occurred, and he and the sergeant went to the shop. They found a window broken, and saw a flash of light in the back, as of someone striking a match. The back door was, however, fastened. Having entered, they found, secreted in a closet, a young man named Frederick Chenery, who had only that day been sentenced by the Magistrates at Framlingham to six weeks' hard labour for a similar offence committed at Mr. H. Abbott's on Christmas Eve, and for whose apprehension Sergt, Searfe held a warrant. He was taken to Ipswich Gaol on Sunday by Sergt. Searfe, to serve the sentence referred to, at the expiration of which he will be called upon to explain his presence in Mr. Babb's shop.

#### Workhouse Dispensing.

The Aston Board of Guardians on Tuesday had a lively discussion in respect to the appointment which had been agreed upon at a previous meeting in deference to the representations of the medical officer. The dispensing for a workhouse with 460 inmates has hitherto been done by a muse. It was now moved and seconded that the previous resolution for the appointment of a dispenser should be reseinded. After a warm discussion it was resolved to adjourn the discussion for a month.

On Wednesday the Holborn Board of Guardians eonsidered communications relative to the dispensing at their Union infirmary at Highgate. Mr. C. H. Fryer, the disponser, who held a double appointment, said that, in eonsequence of his increased duties at Highgate he had lost his other appointment. Though applying himself assidnously to his work, he found that it occupied nearly two hours more of his daily time than was at first estimated. He consequently asked a reconsideration of his salary. Mr. Miller moved that this go to the Dispensary Committee, as it would never do to harry over the important work of dispensing. Dr. Maelearn, medical superintendent at the infirmary, had not long since expressed entire satisfaction with what had been done since the appointment of Mr. Fryer; and Dr. Hunter and Mr. Eade concurred. The question was referred.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Sir Henry Cochrane, chemist, Dublin, has replaced Mr. Edward Breslen as Chairman of the Bray Township Commissioners.

In our issue of December 19 it was intimated that the

appointment of Mr. James Aeheson as compounder to the Ballymena Union, had not been confirmed by the Local Government Board. We understand that the confirmation of the appointment (though there had been some delay) had been completed before the date of our note.

#### Business Changes.

Messrs, McKenna & Co., late of Camden Street, Dnblin, have opened a pharmaceutical establishment in Aungier Street.

Mr. Wright, late of Messrs. Conyngham, Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, has started a high-elass pharmaey in Donnybrook.

#### Royal Traders.

Messrs, Hamilton Long & Co. (Limited). apotheearies, Lower Saekville Street, Dublin, and Messrs. John Evans, ehemists, Dawson Street, Dublin, have been informed by the Lord Chamberlain that they are at liberty to use the Royal Arms in connection with their warrants as Royal traders.

#### Preliminary Examination.

The following candidates have passed:—J. Sullivan, J. O'Donoghue, A. N. Rodgers, P. J. Fleming, (F. McCaughey and J. Marks, equal), T. Lynch, (J. W. Fenton and P. F. Smith, equal), J. H. Corken. D. Chambers, C. B. Johnston, J. Guinan, C. E. Warner, E. E. Wolfe. Twelve eandidates were rejected.



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#### A Family of Chemists.

At the last Edinburgh examinations one of the eandidates who qualified as a chemist and druggist was Mr. Edward Spence, of Linlithgow. Mr. Spence is a son of the late Dr. Spence, of Linlithgow. His mother, Mrs. Christina Millar Spence, has carried on a chemist's business in Linlithgow for many years. She is registered as having been in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act. Her son Alexander Spence (who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1890), her danghter Annie Young Wilson Spence (who qualified in 1892, and was the second lady to present herself before the Scotch Board of Examiners), and Edward Spence, the latest to take his certificate, all assist her in the business.

## Parish Councillors' Visits to Parish Doctors' Surgeries.

The Medical Committee of the Glasgow City Parish Council has reported to the Council an interview they recently had with Dr. Cullen, one of the medical officers for the parish, regarding a visit made some time ago to his surgery by two of the members. Mr. J. Anderson Russell presided over the meeting. Dr. Melaughlin and Mr. Millholm having stated what took place at the visit, and Dr. Cullen having given an explanation and retired, the committee considered the matter, but decided to take no further action in the present instance. The Inspector of Poor was, however, instructed to write to Dr. Cullen, "expressing the hope that he would take eare not to adopt a similar attitude during visits by members in future." The Council approved of the action of the committee.

#### Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the meeting of the Glasgow City Parish Council held on January 5, the Medical Committee reported that during the previous month 7,269 prescriptions were made up in the

Parliamentary Road Dispensary for indoor poor, and 786 for The outdoor poor had also 167 prescriptions outdoor poor. The outdoor poor had also 167 prescriptions made up in the following city dispensaries: The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company's, 21; Messrs, J. & R. Rodman's, 57; and Mr. D. P. Walker's, 89. The Medical Committe recommended, and the Council approved, that the average cost of prescriptions made up by outside chemists be shown monthly in the return as formerly. The Inspector of Poor was instructed to write Dr. Orr, one of the district physicians, recommending him to see that the prescriptions of guaiacol carbonate and creosotal carbonate were sent to the Parliamentary Road Dispensary in future, instead of to outside dispensaries. Mr. John Cairns, the assistant dispenser in the Parliamentary Road Dispensary, having intimated his resignation, the Council agreed to advertise for a successor at 20s. weekly. The Mcdical Committee last month purchased 3l. 19s. 3d. worth of linseed-mcal; and paid 7l. 1s. for eloth gauze and jaconet, and 61. 5s. 5d. for webbing, lint, pathological jar, &c.

#### Duncan's Dance.

The annual social gathering of the wholesale-department staff of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh, was held in the Masonic Hall, Hill Street on the cvening of January 8. Mr. Robert Dick presided over a company of seventy-five. After tea the Chairman expressed his pleasure in meeting the assistants in a social capacity. A programme of twenty-one dances was then earried through in rattling style, interspersed with songs, &c., among the contributors being Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Messrs. Lamb, Walker, A. Murray, Hendry, and Robertson, the Misses Webster, Finlay, and Watson. The entertainment was brought to a close at 3 A.M. with the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. W. D. Reid was convener, and Messrs. Kinninmont and Tait were M.C.'s.

#### Reels, Strathspeys, and Waltzes.

The fourteenth Edinburgh Chemists' Ball is to be held in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, on Thursday, January.21; dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. The ball is now held under the auspices of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association. Those who wish to be there, and who have not tickets, should apply to Mr. Rea I. McDougall, 1 Gladstone Place, Leith.

## french Mews.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.—The "tchouma" or bubonic plague, which is ravaging Bombay, was discussed at the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine. M. Monod assured his colleagues that all possible measures would be taken to protect French territory from the epidemic.

THE BARONESS HIRSCH'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT. — M. Duclause, director of the Institute, has conferred with Baroness Hirsch upon the best use to which to put the money given by the lady to the City of Paris. It is probable that part of the fund will be set aside for a bacteriological laboratory. The total sum will probably be 80,000%, but the details will only be settled when the baroness returns from Pau.

THE ACTION OF SERUM.—MM. Charrin and Nittis have made numerous experiments on animals, with a view of determining the effect of serums. They have come to the conclusion that wounds of the nervous system favour infection, and prevent serums from exercising their full effect. Serums, as a rule, act by stimulating the nerves, which in their turn exercise a like effect upon the cells. If the nerves are weakened or injured in any way this reaction is lessoned.

RESEARCH ON TELLURIUM.—M. Henri Moissan, the Davy medallist of the Royal Society, informed the Academy of Sciences this week that M. Metzner had obtained tellurium powder by acting with a current of ammonia-gas on chloride of tellurium heated to 250° C. At freezing-point a double chloride of tellurium was produced. By allowing ammonia to act upon chloride of tellurium at 15° C. an oxide of tellurium (TeO) was obtained. The new amorphous compound explodes violently if struck.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—M. Joannés Chatin, son of the ex-director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, is a candidate for one of the vacant fauteuils at the Academy of Sciences. Professor Mathias Duval, of the Faculty of Medieine; M. Dareste, head of one of the laboratories there; Professor Giard, of the Sorbonne; Professor Filhol and Professor Vaillant of the Jardin des Plantes, are also among the candidates, the two last-named being the "favourites."

A VACANCY AT THE ACADEMIE DE MEDICINE. — M. Eugéne Caventou, the new president of the Academy of Medicine, belongs to the "pharmacy" section of that body, and is known for his studies on cinchona, bromides, and quinine. There is at the present moment a vacancy in this section of the Academy, and several scientists, well known in the Paris pharmaceutical world, are seeking election. Professor Gingnard, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is thought to have the best chance; MM. Bourquelot, Vigier, Beauregard, Quesneville, and Béhal are also candidates.

ZOLA AS A LOMBROSO-EPILEPTOID.—The declaration of the Italian savant, Lombroso, that Zola is to be classed as an epileptoid in the "larva" stage of development has led to some amusing articles in the French press and formed the subject of much discussion at the Academy of Medicine. One member, who belongs to a school of physiologists who have pledged themselves to submit their corpses to postmorten examination in the interest of science, deeply regretted that he had been unable to induce Zola to join his association so that this interesting question might be finally decided after the novelist's death.

THE RIGHTS IN THE WORD "ANTIPYBIN."—The Council of the Syndicat des Pharmaciens de la Scine has decided to lend M. Petit its "moral and, if necessary, pecuniary aid" in a law-suit which he has brought against the Parisian Aniline Colour Company. The point in dispute is the claim of the said company to the exclusive use of the name "Antipyrin." M. Petit's views as to the inadmissibility of monopolies in scientific names are too well known to need repetition, and he is only consistent in supporting his opinions in a Court of Justice. The Council of the Syndicat has decided to support him "in the general interest of pharmacists."

THE PHARMACY BILL.—Dr. Viron thinks that pharmacists are overlooking the real weak point in the new Pharmacy Bill. While they are framing measures to stop company pharmacy, suppress second-class pharmacists, &c., they are not paying sufficient attention to Article XII., which authorises doctors to keep certain remedies for dispensing. Says the head pharmacist of the Salpetrière: "There seems to be nothing to prevent a doctor from supplying medicaments, even if there be a pharmacist on the ground-floor of the same house. In France the two professions had always been kept distinct, and it is a pity to disturb that arrangement, which has worked well for nearly a century."

Dr. Chatin, the New President of the Academy of Sciences.—Dr. G. A. Chatin is one of the most brilliant men in French pharmacy. He was born at Tullens, in 1813, and is an M.D., as well as a first-class pharmacist. He has filled the post of pharmacist at two Paris hospitals, Beaujon and the Hôtel Dieu; but is best known for his studies on the comparative anatomy of plants. He entered the Paris School of Pharmacy as Professor of Botany, and became Director in 1874. During the twelve years he occupied this post, the various opponents of French pharmacy had a bad time of it, for M. Chatin's motto is "thorough," and the inspectorship of pharmacies vested in the Director of the Superior School is a powerful weapon. Unfortunately, however, M. Chatin, like many men before him, who have been stern and unbending in their sense of duty, became somewhat unpopular. The students disliked his severity at examinations, and the ill-feeling culminated in a riot during his lectures, which compelled the closing of the school for a month. On reopening, things were no better, and pressure was put on the distinguished botanist to retire, although he had a couple of years longer to serve before reaching the limit of age for retirement. It will be remembered that it was to a great extent through his zeal and exertions that the Paris School was removed from the historic site in the rue de l'Arbalète to its present handsome and spacious premises.

## Chemistry, Mainly Pharmace tical.

THE advantage of a pharmaceutical training to a medical man has long been appreciated, but we have seldom seen a

better example of it than Dr. J. C. Thresh has Soloidal afforded in the publication of a tiny treatise Water-Analysis Water-Analysis. on water analysis. [... A Simple Method of Water Analysis, Especially Designed for the use of Medical Officers of Health." London, J. & A. Churchill, 2s..] Medical officers of health are supposed to be able to analyse water, and many of them can, but they would be superhuman in energy if they could work in complete analyses of water with their other varied duties. The pharmacist is in much the same position; if he can afford the time to do water-analysis, he has either a poor business or a very good one which he can delegate to a special assistant. For such Dr. Thresh's method of analysis is eminently suited. It is merely an adaptation of the best



methods of water-analysis. Colour, odour, and residue are determined in the ordinary manner; then the chemical tests are carried out by means of soloids, each of which represents a measure of standardised solution. Nessler's solution is, how-ever, used in glass capsules, each sufficient for 100 c.c. of water. The soloids are:

For Chlorides.—Soloids of potassium chromate (as indicator) and silver nitrate, each = 0.2 grain per gallon. We may say that for these soloidal chemical tests 70 c.c. of the water is used.

\* For Nitrites.—Soloids of potassium iodide (with starch) and sodium acid sulphate, which give a blue colour if nitrites are present.

For Nitrates.—Soloids of zinc-dust—one to be added to the last-mentioned solution.

For Hardness.—Soloids of soap, each equal to 4° of hardness, or 5 mgrm. of CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

\* For Lead.—The chromate soloids.

\* For Iron, Zine, and Copper.-Soloids of sodium acid sulphate and potassium cyanide.

For Oxygen.—Soloids of potassium permanganate (each

= 0.1 grain of oxygen) and acid sulphate.

The tests marked so \* are qualitative only. It will thus be seen that the tests cover the whole of the points required to form an opinion whether a water is good or not for domestic purposes. Dr. Thresh's book contains a great deal of information besides this which will help the analyst to form an opinion regarding water-samples, and it is just the book that pharmacists want. The method so admirably meets the case that we are pleased to note that Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have prepared a two-guinea cabinet containing all the apparatus and chemicals required for the analysis. The cabinet is made of polished mahogany, and measures 12 by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but these measurements may be slightly altered, as several improvements are being effected.

In the bottom of the cabinet are three cylindrical test-glasses marked at 70 c.c., one 100 e.c. graduated eylinder, a spirit lamp, stoppered bottle, funnel, and boiling flask. In the tray above are the soloids, &c., with stirrers, filtering-paper, and nickel crucible. It is a good two guineas' worth, and to chemists it will be "subject." The soloids can be obtained separately. We anticipate that this is but a beginning of a new departure in qualitative and quantitative analysis, which pharmacists will be the first to appreciate and apply.

Japan wax does not, at first sight, look like a thing worth adulterating, but facts mentioned by Mr. C. H. La Wall (Amer. Jour. Phar. page 19) show that adultera-Japan Wax. tion is carried on to a considerable extent. The adulterant used is starch. Of fifty-nine cases of wax which he examined he found from 20 to 25 per cent, of starch in twenty-five of the cases. The starch raises the sp. gr. (0.975 to 0.980) of the wax to 1.0653; but the easiest way to detect the adulteration is to scrape off a little of the wax, boil in 1 dr. of water, add 1 oz. of cold water, then a drop of tr. iodi, when a blue colour is produced if starch is present. Mr. La Wall goes into fuller detail in his paper, but the above is the main point, and the adulteration is of present

## What they Think of it.

T is entertaining to read what the medical and scientific papers say about the honour conferred upon Sir Joseph Lister, who is to take his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Lister. Here are a few extracts:—

The elevation of Sir Joseph Lister to the Peerage is a New Year's honour which has been received with the keenest satisfaction in the scientific world. It may be taken as an acknowledgment by the Crown of the high position of the President of the Royal Society, as well as a recognition of the life-long work in science which led to Sir Joseph Lister's selection for that honoured presidency.—Nature.

The elevation of Sir Joseph Lister to the Peerage is an event to be regarded with unqualified satisfaction. We are quite sure that when her Majesty's responsible ministers came to be of opinion that medicine should be honoured by a representative in the House of Lords they found no difficulty in getting her Majesty's gracious consent. Our own gratification is complete. For years we have urged this step on successive ministries as eminently indicated by the wants of the public and the importance of the profession.—Lancet.

The new year-the annus mirabilis of the Victorian agebrought, as its first gift to all of us, a gift to him whom we honour and love to see honoured. The peerage given to Sir Joseph Lister is a tribute paid to science. . . . Sir Joseph Lister goes to the Upper House neither deputed to be spokesman for his profession, nor bound to play a part on the stage of politics; he represents not the workmen, but their work; not surgeons, but surgery. If all of us by a unanimous vote could have advised her Majesty whom she should now honour, the result would have been the same.—Brit. Med. Journ.

The medical and surgical professions have cause to be proud of at least one name which figures in the list of New Year's Honours; the more so, as the elevation of Sir Joseph Lister to the Peerage marks an epoch in medical history. . . . Possibly it may give Sir Joseph but small satisfaction to be launched into the "Lords," where rest the opulent brewer, the smart lawyer, the faddist, and the erratic politician ("bundled" there because he was an unmitigated nuisance elsewhere). -- Medical Times.

The new peerage will lighten every scientific and unscientific doctor's heart, and gladden his very often exceedingly weary mind. A new impulse, a powerful impulse, will, we are certain, be given to medical study and medical work. That impulse will have the twofold effect of increasing the zeal of those who labour for the improvement of the medical art, and of hastening that difficult and laborious conquest over nature which it is the great object of science to achieve. -The Hospital.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

#### COUNCIL MEETING.

SMALLER attendance than usual inaugurated the work A of 1897 on Wednesday, with Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Society, in the chair, and Mr. Robert Hampson, Treasurer, in the vice-chair, the latter on account of Mr. John Harrison having undertaken to preside at the P.A.T.A. meeting at Sunderland on the evening of the same day. Rarely does it happen that a Council meeting begins with such strained feelings as this one exhibited when the death of Mr. Schacht came to be spoken about. From the moment that the President's first sentence was heard-"Since our last meeting one of our leaders has fallen"—the Council-room had an atmosphere about it which was eloquent of a genuine feeling of loss. The President and Treasurer, with Messrs. Savory, Southall, Atkins, Bottle, and Symes, were the only speakers, and none of them spoke at great length, but it was all said with extreme feeling, and if some of the encomiums seem to be fulsome in cold type, they, were sincere at the moment, the product of a grief which is unusual in an assembly of matured men. Indeed, the wonder is that so little was said, but the fact is that more than one member present could not, for their manliness, have risen to their feet. So the speeches that were not spoken arc, perhaps, the best tribute that could be given to one of the most notable pharmacists of the Victorian era.

The routine business of the day was of the usual formal character. The finances are still "tight," but the Christmas-boxes to the Benevolent Fund have come up to 500l. altogether. Mr. Allen found a nail, which he drove well home, in regard to orphans who might have been elected to the Society's benefaction if their father had been a member of the Society and a subscriber to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Allen appealed to those who may be in a similar position. We may, however, point out that there is something to be said against the limitations of the Orphan Fund. Money is accumulating upon it because orphans cannot be got who come within its requirements.

Mr. Bottle raised a point about pharmaceutical chemists diplomas which may not be clear to those who are ignorant of pre-1863 practice. Members of the Society then received the Briggs picture-diploma, which is now given solely to pharmaceutical chemists. A plain certificate is given to members of the Society, and each one receiving it promises to return it when he ceases to be a member of the Society. Mr. Bottle wants the diplomas returned on the death of members, but his memory apparently betrayed him. The Briggs picture is the property of the person who gets it, and no stipulation is made as to its return.

The last item of the day was an interesting one—viz., a request by the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec for reciprocity. A curt but courteous negative was the rejoinder, because the Society has no power to grant reciprocity. Is this plain refusal wise? The Council represents the premier Pharmaceutical Society of the British Empire, and the colonies look to it for light and leading. There is unquestionably a strong feeling in our colonies and dependencies that a reciprocity of qualifications should be aimed at; and there is in this matter one of the finest opportunities of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain making its influence felt throughout the whole Empire. It cannot be impossible surely, to formulate lines for a conference between accredited Canadian and colonial representatives of pharmacy and home authorities. Such a conference would at least satisfy

the aspirations of the moment, and expose the difficulties that there may be, if it did nothing more.

The following members were present:—Messrs, Allen, Atkins, Bateson, Bottle, Carteighe, Corder, Grose, Hampson, Hills, Martindale, Newsholme, Park, Savory, Southall, Symes, and Young.

#### LCRO LISTER.

The President said that he had sent his official card of congratulation to Sir Joseph Lister, an honorary member of the Society, on his elevation to the House of Lords, and had received a nice letter of thanks in reply. He (Mr. Hills) hoped Lord Lister would have many further years of health and usefulness for the good of humanity. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE LATE MR. SCHACKT.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the subjoined resolution, addressed the Council, saying that since their last meeting one of their leaders had fallen, a distinguished and honourable pharmacist had been called to his rest. With very little warning death had closed the carthly career of George Frederick Schacht. For twenty-five years he had been a highly-esteemed member of the Council, and it was only in March last, when he intimated that he would not again seek election, that they had passed a resolution eypressing their deep affection and regard for him. Their late colleague was a man who inspired affection as well as respect. He was an extremely lovable man, of strong personality and exceptional enthusiasm. He was their ideal pharmacist-distinguished in presence, fascinating in conversation, learned in his craft—and he had laboured well for his calling with the aim of improving it in its highest interests. George Frederick Schacht filled a unique position in English pharmacy as a promoter of pharmaceutical education. He was in many respects in advance of his time, so that many of his proposals though commending themselves in the abstract, were on the ground of expediency not adopted. He ever kept his high ideal, and that his consistency therein had helped the cause for which he worked there was no doubt. His motto was "Principle," net "Expediency," and the good seed which he had sown would in due time spring up and bear fruit. He had laboured, and others would enter into his labour, and the objects of his life thus be fulfilled after his death. The President then referred feelingly to the last day of Mr. Schacht's life, when he was the centre of his happy family-group, full of life, spirits, and enthusiasm, and with the sorrowing survivors of their dead friend he felt that every member of the Society sympathised. He then submitted the following resolution, explaining that the Vice-President and other absent members were one with them in it:-

That this Council desires to record its sense of profound regret at the death of George Frederick Schacht, whose personality was regarded with respect and affection by each of his c:lleagues, and the memory of whose wise and untiring labours in the best interests of pharmacy will not readily die among those who were associated with him. The Council tenders its sincere sympathy with Mrs. Schacht and her family in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

The TREASURER remarked that he could say but a few words in seconding the motion, as it was extremely difficult to keep under control one's emotions in speaking of such a matter. The loss of a good and strong man and a man of principle was always a loss to a community—he might say, a country—and the loss of Mr. Schacht must necessarily be felt. To the community of pharmacy it was a very great loss. He had looked upon Mr. Schacht always as a man of commanding presence; he was always genial, always consistent, and broad-minded in his views. They were that day the poorer by his death than they had been for many years, and they extended to his family sympathy in their great grief.

Mr. A. L. Savory desired to say a few words upon the matter, for, although it was not his privilege to sit long beside Mr. Schacht at that table, he had had the privilege of knowing him for many years; and Mr. Schacht's early connection with his family, especially his grandfather (Mr. John Savory), had helped to create a friendship between them which, on Mr. Schacht's part, was exhibited in an interest in his (the speaker's) welfare. He first knew Mr. Schacht dur-

ing his pupilage in Bath, and he could not forget how kindly Mr. Sehaeht had treated him. Then another bond of union was formed between them in sport—fishing and yachting. He supported all that the President had so eloquently said. Mr. Sehacht's remarkable influence, his youthful vigour, his enthusiasm, and his powers of conversation were an indication of his powers as a man; and he would always regard it as an honour to have known him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SOUTHALL did not wish the motion to pass him in silenee, for he knew Mr. Schacht to be a strong and good man, and a good pharmacist, and he deeply regretted his

death.

Mr. ATKINS wished briefly to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Sehacht, whom he first met at a Conference meeting. He was then immensely struck with his personality, and when he came into closer contact with Mr. Schaeht on the Council the acquaintance ripened into friendship. He ventured to say that if his connection with pharmacy had brought him no other thing than the friendship of George Frederick Schacht, he would have felt fully repaid for his life's work. Mr. Atkins proceeded to speak of Mr. Sehaeht's eharm of eharaeter, and the wonderful way in which some men etch themselves into our memory. He had always been struck with Mr. Schacht's intense honesty, and the way in which he expressed his views. His courtesy, gentleness, and geniality to women and men were charming. He was not only a good chemist, but an aeeomplished pharmacist, and had even cultivated the spirit of poesy—the last a side of his character which had been revealed to him in later years. And if pharmaey, he concluded, had produced one such typical man as that, was it not warrant enough for the existence of the Society ?

Mr. Bottle, as one of Mr. Schacht's oldest friends on the Council—Mr. Carteighe being the other—deplored the loss of his friend. Mr. Schacht, he said, was in advance of his time, but he always advocated his opinions with honesty,

and true regard for the views of his opponents.

Dr. SYMES said he had always been struck with Mr. Schaeht's strong personality and strong views. Some of them could not go so far as he did, but Mr. Schaeht's extreme courtesy always made them regret that they could not go with him. He was a thorough man—a gentleman.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

#### SUNDRIES.

Mr. Bremridge told the Council that he had received from the Privy Council on December 8 the usual printed letter approving of the new examiners. Letters of thanks from those gentlemen were also mentioned.

The election of members associates, and students was then proceeded with, and while the Secretary was reading

the last list,

#### AN INTERPOLATION

came from Mr. Bateson, who desired to second the election of a young fellow from his own district. Education is in the air, he said, and there is a strong feeling throughout the country as to the necessity of it for the young. He therefore wished to show his sympathy with the desires of young men in the craft to improve themselves. He mentioned what was being done in his own town by County Council and continuation elasses to improve the education of the masses, and he had a great hope that students of pharmacy would benefit by the movement. Three science classes had been formed, a chemist and druggist teaching one, a young doctor another, and a schoolmaster a third. He believed that such measures, when taken advantage of by young pharmacists, would help them through their examinations.

The PRESIDENT said there was no need for Mr. Bateson excusing his interpolation, for, as he said, education was in

the air.

The reading of the names was then continued, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings the Council authorised the granting of

#### DIPLOMAS

to those who have passed the Major Sexamination. This brought a question from Mr. BOTTLE—viz.: Is it the custom of the office to look after the diplomas of deceased members and get them returned! One does not know what use they may be put to.

Mr. BREMRIDGE replied that they tried, but could not get them.

Mr. BATESON said it might be wise to see that diplomas were not put to an improper use; but he thought they could not take them away, for sometimes they were a valuable part of a business.

#### FINANCE.

The following is the gist of the statement submitted:—/
Society's own accounts:—

			£	s.	d.
Balance November 30	 		494	5	1.
Receipts during December	 		2,204	18	10:
Expenditure during December	 ••	-	2.699 1,455		
Balance	 	£	1,243	8	10,

Money now required to pay salaries, examiners' fees, a month's cost of the Society's Journal, current expenses, &c. . . . . . £2.712 16 2'

The Benevolent Fund had received fully 80*l*. in subscriptions during December, and 450*l*. in donations, &c. On the latter account 1,000*l*. has been invested.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the sehool salaries and expenses for the past quarter were included in the 2,204/. above mentioned. In regard to the Benevolent Fund, he explained that in response to the announcements made in December a number of subscriptions had been received, including five guineas collected amongst the students of the School of Pharmaey, and four guineas from those in the Metropolitan College of Pharmaey. (Hear, hear.) It was pleasing to know that young students interested themselves in the fund. Amounts had also been received frem well-known films in the trade, and some local secretaries had made special calls. Among the donations were five guineas from Mr. Percy Knott, of Bolton; eight guineas from the Rochdale Chemists' Association; twenty guineas from Mr. J. Heron, Edinburgh; and 50/l, from the Directors of "Camwal." (Applause.) In regard to the last they had received the following letter:—

33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., January 6, 1897.

R. Bremridge, Esq.

Dear Sir,—At the last General Meeting of "Camwal" the sum of 50l. wasvoted to the Directors; we now beg of you to accept that sum on behalf of
the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and at the same timewe tender to the Society our best thanks for its able administration of thefund. We consider it a boon that chemists are able, through your agency,
to assist the poorer members of the craft without running the risk of being
imposed upon, and without any deduction being made from the amount
donatel.

We are, yours faithfully, The "Camwal" Directors,
per Hörace Davenport (Chairman).

A COUNCILLOR here remarked, "I hope we get that letterprinted." "Yes," replied the PRESIDENT, "it will be." Lastly he had to acknowledge a legacy of 92 bequeathed by Mrs. M. Spencely, the sister of a chemist and druggist, towhose attention the claims of the fund had been called by 24 member of the Society.

The report was then adopted.

#### BENEVOLENCE.

The committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Bottle had considered nine cases, one of which was deferred and two not entertained. The grants recommended were:—Four of 12l. one of 13l., and one of 15l. The death of J. S. Jarvis, of Lewisham, an annuitant, was reported.

Mr. Bottle regretted that Mr. Tonkin Young, to whom the largest grant was made, had not been elected an annuitant, but he hoped a strong effort would be made to get him on next time. It was a matter of regret to the committee that an old gentleman who had done so much for the Society should have been defeated again.

#### WANSTEAD ASYLUM VOTES WANTED.

Mr. Atkins asked the drug-trade to interest itself in the election of Robert Kirkby  $(5\frac{1}{2})$  to a vacancy in the

Orphan Infants' Asylum, Wanstead. Robert's father was a pharmaccutical chemist in Ramsbury, near Salisbury, who died recently, leaving his widow and family unprovided for. One of the children (Elizabeth) was an applicant last month for a place in the orphan asylum at Watford [we understand she was not successful], and now several good friends are trying to get the boy into Wanstead. Will those who have votes, or know people who have, see that they are given to Robert Kirkby? It is a deserving case.

The PRESIDENT expressed regret that these children were not eligible for the Society's Orphan Fund, as their deceased parent had not seen his way to subscribe for three years to

the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Allen (speaking a few minutes later) said: Do I understand in regard to these children that they are deprived of the benefits of our Orphan Fund because their father did not subscribe?

The PRESIDENT: Yes; it is one of the conditions in the

deed.

Mr. ALLEN: Well then, that is a point which should be urged upon subscribers. [A Voice: Non-subscribers rather.] Yes, non-subscribers all over the country. No matter how small their subscription, by giving it they ensure a certain provision for their children if it is required. That alone ought to increase the subscriptions.

Mr. Hampson (referring to the selection of Society orphans): Without the formality of election either.

(Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: There is only one other formality besides the three years' subscriptions. They must be members or associates of the Society also.

#### DECENNIAL BENEVOLENT DINNER.

On the motion of Mr. Hampson, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public dinner in May on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, and he expressed the hope that the result would be a large addition to the fund. This appeal was supported by the PRESIDENT.

#### THE ATTENDANCE AT THE LIBRARY

did not come up to Dr. SYMES'S expectations when he heard the figures read in the usual report. He thought students should take more advantage of it in the evening.

Mr. Henry Little was restored to the register of chemists

and druggists.

Mr. John Harvie was appointed Local Secretary for

Airdrie.

The Secretary submitted the examination results, which are subjoined. There were also accepted by the English Board twenty-one certificates in lieu of the "First" examination.

#### RECIPROCITY.

The last item in the public proceedings was a letter from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, in which the Council pointed out that they have empowered their Board of Examiners to accept the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain presented by those who wish to practise pharmacy in the Province. The object of the letter was to ask the Council here to take steps for promoting a reciprocity of certificates amongst the various pharmaceutical authorities in the British Empire, including the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec. The letter proceeded to tell the Society what the Association has done to encourage education. It has founded a College of Pharmacy in Montreal, where the curriculum for its qualifying examination is taken, and by every means in its power has endeavoured to raise the qualifications of the pharmacist.

The PRESIDENT said this was an interesting document, which was why he had it read publicly. While they were glad to hear the good work their Canadian friends were doing, the only reply to the letter could be that they had no power to receive certificates in lieu of their qualifying examination. They would require a new Act in order to grant what the letter asked.

This concluded the business.

. THE UNITED STATES pays 25,000,000*l*, to foreign countries for sugar every year, and manufactures a tenth as much.

#### JANUARY EXAMINATIONS.

#### LONDON.

We have received from the Registrar the following list of candidates who have received certificates this month.

#### Major Examination.

Thirty-five candidates were examined; 20 failed, and the following 15 passed:—

Bowden, Harold Brigham, Edwin Beal Brown, Charles Campkin, Francis Sidney Critelıley, Charles Albert Dann, Charles Goode, Arthur Frederick Greenhalgh, Edmund Parkinson Knight, William Arthur Lust, George Valentine Chapman Lloyd, Hugh William Masterman, Henry Morrell, John George Pearson, George Ernest Pitcher, James Frederick

#### Minor Examination.

One hundred and ninety-six candidates were examined; 133 failed; and the following 63 passed:—

Allen, William John Anderson, Frank Bills, Albert James Burgin, Mark Frederick Chaundy, John Henry Craft, Charles Crawhall, Thomas Currah Crookham, Harry Curtis, Edgar Davies, Henry Devereux, Arthur Edward Dix, Henry Walter Dixon, William Douthwaite, Douglas George Edwards, Thomas Christmas Elkington, Charles John Fletcher, Richard Bewley, Ford, Jessie Fynn, Robert Hudson Glover, Charles Crafts Goodall, Frederic Charles Green, George Winfield Gregory, Herbert William Haigh, William Hankinson, Herbert Stanley Harman, Harry Harries, Wm. Geo. Augustus Hawker, William Harrifred Hoare, William Harold Horsfield, Jessie Agnes Huck, Henry Jean, Ernest Albert

John, Ernest. Johnson, Robert Clitherow Jones, Robert Frederick Jones Sidney Clifford Kent, Charles Leech, Peter Lincoln, John Edward Lloyd, Thomas Mainwaring Maynard, George Henry Moody, Thomas Adam Morton, Henry Rosser Nuttall, Maurice William Oatley, Thomas James Orme, Arthur John Pattison, Herbert George Pickering, William Cowper-Priestman, William Prince, John Proctor, Ernest Anthony Reed, Joseph Richardson, Richard Conway Robinson, Percy Sadleir, Horace Sutton Samiders, Alfred Woods Somerton, William Knight Stewart, William Napier Thomas, William Wainwright, Percy Westerman, Thomas Kenworthy Wheeler, Alice Mand Young, William Frank

#### EDINBURGH.

One Major candidate was examined, and failed.

#### Minor Examination.

One hundred and forty candidates were examined; 92 failed, and the following 48 passed:—

Adan, James Watt, Edinburgh Ball, Ernest Harry, Edinburgh Broughton, Ernest, Manchester Darley, Edward, Newton-le-Willows Faull, Arthur, Manchester Ferguson, John A., Edinburgh Forrest, James Lindsay, Edinburgh Furber, Robert Arthur, Salop Gardiner, William, Glasgow Gauldie, Norman Lewis, Oldham Gow, Adam, Edinburgh Graham, William, Stockton Gray, Andrew, Colinton Greig, John, Edinburgh Haley, Benjamin Pawson, Edinburgh Johnson, John W. B., Huddersfield Kennedy, Robert Ker, Edinburgh Lamb, Thomas, Manchester Linklater, Peter, Edinburgh Logie, John Moffat, Edinburgh McGregor, Duneau A., Manchester Matz, Max, Manchester Miller, Arthur, Edinburgh Milner, Jonah, Newcastle

Ness, William Adams, Edinburgh Nicol, Thomas, Edinburgh Owen, Thomas P., Liverpool Pagan, Thomas, Edinburgh Peebles, David, Kirkcaldy Potts, Albert Edward, Chesterfield Presentt, John, Manchester Prophet, William Todd, Liverpool Ramsay, William C., Dundee Roberts, Rees, Liverpool Sheel, William, Edinburgh Simpson, Gilbert, Edinburgh Sinclair, James P., Edinburgh Smith, Foster, Salford Spence, Edward, Linlithgow Spink, Richard, Gateshead Stringer, Horace, Manehester Sturrock, James N. L., Edinburgh Thomas, Penry Sidney, Glasgow Wilcockson, William, Manchester Watts, Herbert, Sheffield Weir, Thomas, Edinburgh Wharton, Anthony James, Newcastle Whitehead, William, Manchester

#### "FIRST" EXAMINATION.

THE following are the questions given at the examination on Tuesday, January 12:—

#### LATIN.

(Time allowed-from 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

- I. For all candidates. Translate into Latin :-
- 1. Augustus, the Emperor of Rome, is dead.
- 2. Build the walls of our city.
- 3. Within three days we shall flee from Athens.
- 4. Having heard these things, he set out for home.
- 5. Will you not teach your daughters the art of singing?
  - II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil). 1999

(Condidates must not attempt both authors.)

#### A CAESAR.

1. Helvetii, ea spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fiuminis erat, nomunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis muuitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

2. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum eopiarum, quae castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrimque, usque ad vesperum, pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quaereret Caesar, quam objrem Ariovistus proelio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam: quod apud Germanos ea consuctado esset, ut matres familiae corum scriibus et vaticinationibus declararent, ntrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne; [cas ita dicere: Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam proelio contendissent.

#### Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Cæsar.)

- 1. Decline, in the singular, ea spe; and, in the plural, hoc conatu (Passage 1).
- 2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Passage 2.
- 3. Compare bonus, juvenis, malus, vetus; and give the positive of summus, imus, facillime.
  - 4. Give, with examples, the chief uses of the dative in Latin.

#### B. VIRGIL.

- Aeneas seopulum interea conseemlit, et omnem Prospectum late pelago petit; Anthea si quem Jactatum vento videat, I hrygiasque biremes, Au! Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici. Navem in conspectu nullam; tres litore cervos Prospicit crantes; hos tota armenta sequentur A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
- 2. Quinquaginta intus faunulae, quibus ordine longo Gura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates. Gentum aliae, totidem que pares aetate ministri, Qui dapibus meusas onerant, et pocula pomunt. Necnon et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes Couvenere, toris jussi discumbere pietis. Mirantur dona Aeneae; mirantur Iulum, Flagrantesque Dei vultus, simulataque verba, Pallamque, et pictum croceo velamen acantho. Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae, Expleri mentem nequit, ardeseitque tuendo Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.

#### Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Virgil.)

- 1. Decline, in the singular, pelagus patens; and, in the plural, collis altior.
- 2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Passage 2.
- 3. Compare bonus, jurenis, malus, vetus; and give the positive of summus amus, facillime.
  - 4. Give, with examples, the chief uses of the dative in Latin.

#### ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed-from 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

(The working of toese questions, as well as the answers, must be written out in full.)

- 1. Divide twenty-three millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four by MDCCLXXVII.
  - **2.** Find the value of  $5_{3}^{1}$  of  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{3_{3}^{1}+2_{3}^{1}}$  of  $4_{3}^{1}$ .
  - 3. Express as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms:  $\frac{(1205-25)\times(\frac{5}{6}-\frac{2}{5})}{1\cdot 4+3\cdot 375}$

4. Find the cost of painting the walls and ceiling of a room 16 ft. long,

15 ft. wide, 13 ft. 4 in. high, at 2s. 3 L per square yard.

5. If 300 men could do a piece of work in 2.4 days, how many would be required to do 3 of the same work in 12 days?

6. If a dishonest tradesman uses a weight of 1476 oz. for 1 lb. (avoirdu-

pois), and professes to sell his goods at the cost price, what does he gain per cent?

The following question must be attempted by every candidate:-

7. Write out the table used in the metric system for measuring the surface of land. An estate measuring 1,927 hectares is sold for 10 100 000 francs; find the price per acre approximately in English money, taking a pound sterling as equal to 25\[ frames. \]

#### ENGLISH.

(Time allowed-from 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Analyse :-

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill, Where danced the moon on Monan's rill, And deep his midnight lair had made In lone Glenartney's hazel shade."

- 2. Parse fully :-
  - "And oft they thought him sinking, But still again he rose."
- 3. Point out the force of the following prefixes, and write words in illustration:—ex, retro, anti, sym, arch.
- 4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—as i approached a pass in the rocks four mounted men videttes I suppose suddenly dashed out from their concealment and reined up their horses when close to mine who are you whither going was quickly asked an Englishman travelling to beyrout was the reply they held a moments counsel and then suffered me to pass.

The following question must be attempted by every candidate:-

- 5. Write a short composition on one of the following subjects:—
- (i.) Recent events in the Soudan.
- (ii.) The influence of air, soil, and water on human health and longevity.
- (iii.) Recent developments of photography.
- (iv.) "Industry is the secret of those grand results—that fill the mind with wonder."

## Personalities.

Mr. W. Griffith, chemist and drugggist, Northampton, who is a Mus. Bac., qualified last week as a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.

THE late Mr. Henry Alma Thomas, pharmaceutical chemist, Gracechurch Street. has left 100*l*. to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Geddes, the European manager of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, has been compelled to leave business for a time on account of ill-health. He has gone to the South of France for six weeks.

Mr. ALEXANDER FRASER, who recently opened a new business as chemist and druggist at Conniston Road, Edinburgh, has sold his business at 164 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, to Mr. Adam Gray, lately an assistant with Mr. Peter Boa, chemist, George Street, Edinburgh.

AT a meeting of the Harben Nomination Committee held last month in connection with the British Institute of Public Health, Professor Max von Pettenkofer, scientific director of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, was nominated Harben gold medallist for 1897. The medal was founded in 1895 by Henry Harben, Esq., J.P., for the recognition of eminent service to the public health, and one presentation is made every year.

MR. GWILYM EVANS. J.P., who was at one time a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, was married on Tuesday at the Mumbles to the only daughter of the late Mr. John Glasbrook, J.P. The late Mr. Glasbrook was a prominent personage in Swansea, and was at one time chief magistrate of the borough. He was connected with the coal trade, and made a large fortunc. Mr. Evans is chairman of the County Council, and a director of many local enterprises.

In the course of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Duke of Sutherland's seat at Trentham, Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist, Hanley, had the honour of supplying the Duchess of Sutherland with his "Eddy's Trentham Bouquet," some of which was used by the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria (who took some away with her). Mr. Jones also received orders to perfume the balconies and Mayor's parlour in the Victoria Hall on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the North Staffordshire Philharmonic concert at Hanley.

## The Winter Session.

#### SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

AT the meeting of this section, held on Friday, January 8, Mr. G. E. DAVIS in the chair, a paper of Mr. A. R. Wahl's on

#### THE VALUATION OF ZINC-DUST,

was read by Mr. GREEN. The main feature of the process was the proposition to use ferric sulphate as the material to be reduced by the zinc-dust, and if the details described by the author were followed out it was claimed that both rapidity and accuracy were attained. The paper provoked considerable discussion, considering its length, in which Dr. Grossman, Mr. Barnes, and others took part. The former complained that all these new processes did not enable finely-ground iron-filings to be distinguished in the zinc, and as iron was a frequent adulterant, this was a great drawback. Mr. Barnes advocated the method of measuring the amount of hydrogen evolved. In replying, Mr. Green submitted that it was an easy thing to estimate the iron present if adulteration was suspected. The hydrogen method was open to the objection that any lead present gave off hydrogen gas, which was calculated into zinc. As regards priority the reaction must, of conrse, have been known for years; but he had never been able to learn that the process as detailed had been in actual use up to now.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S.E., then read an able criticism of the recently-suggested conduit-scheme for carrying the Manchester sewage effluent out to tidal waters.

## LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

AT a meeting held on January 7, Mr. H. S. Pierson in the chair,

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Federation of Local Associations asking for the opinion of the members of the Society as to the P.A.T.A., and after some discussion it was resolved to leave the matter to the Council to report on.

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

Among miscellaneous contributions Mr. F. Walker saidhe had been caused some annoyance by boric acid ointment made with yellow paraff. molle being returned as being unlike what had previously been procured by the customer, who had evidently been supplied with an ointment made with vaselin. alb. He would like to know which should be used. The Chairman said that in the south of England he had never seen anything but white paraff. molle used, and this was the custom, he believed, in Edinburgh; but in the Midlands and Liverpool the yellow was expected. Mr. Mitchell said he was under the impression that the B.P. ordered the yellow. Mr. Marsden said the B.P. gave no indication as to the colour of the paraff. molle, but some time since Mr. Martindale advised using yellow for coloured ointments, and white for colourless substances.

Mr. T. S. Wokes put before the meeting a formula for a gargle recently presented to him.

Alum			 	 	2 oz.
Carbonate	of sod	ia	 	 	½ oz.
Spt. salt			 	 	1 dr.
Water			 	 	8 oz.

The directions vaguely stated that more water was to be added if too strong. Mr. WYATT said this reminded him of the recipe which ordered "corroshus supllement—a piece the size of a lump of chalk."

#### A Tourist's Notes.

Mr. John Turcan read a paper on "A Tour in North Wales," which was well illustrated by beautiful lantern-slides made from photos taken by the lecturer, the President, Mr. J. Jones, and Mr. Mitchell. A vote of thanks was proposed at the close to the lecturer by Mr. Charles Sharp, F.L.S., in one of his characteristic racy speeches, in which he gave a description of an ascent of Snowdon, once made in the company of Mr. Elias Bremridge, the former Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

## EXETER ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

A MEETING of the members of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists was held at the establishment of Mr. J. Hinton Lake, the Local Secretary of the Pharmaccutical Society, on Saturday last. The President (Mr. H. Gadd, J.P.) occupied the chair.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Lemmon, Mr. J. H. Lake was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Gadd was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Rowsell was re-elected Hon. Secretary. As the committee, Messrs. Stone, Reid, Bartlett, Lemmon, H. W. Gadd,

and Milton were appointed.

The Chairman said it had been proposed to hold a supper, with the object of getting the chemists of the district together, and to advocate the advantages of the pharmaceutical classes which had recently been started at the Technical College. They had a laboratory almost second to none, efficient teachers, and classes for every branch of pharmaceutical science; and it was hoped to send young men from the College to London to pass their examination. Nearly all the chemists of the city had promised to attend the supper, and it was proposed to invite chemists from towns in the district. Mr. J. H. Lake supported the proposal, and moved that it be held on Friday, January 29. This was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gadd for the services he had rendered as President, and also for his generosity in supplying specimens for the materia-medica cabinet which

was recently placed in the Technical College.

#### MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Trade Committee of the above Association held at Mason College, Birmingham, on January 8, Messrs. J. T. Barrett (Leamington), C. Ellis (Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., Limited), W. F. Wyley (Wyleys, Limited), were unanimously elected on the Committee.

It was also resolved:—

That in the matter of the Bradford Chemists' Association and the Charles A. Vogeler Company we regret that this company—whilst writing our Secretary in the following terms: "We consider our selves in a measure in the hands of the majority of dealers in proprietary medicines, and it is our intention and desire to study the interests of the majority "—does not see that this interest is best studied by fixing a living profit on their goods.

We also regret their having issued a circular at Bradford so inimical to the interests of the majority of chemists and medicine-dealers, and miless some more favourable move is made it may be necessary for this Committee to suggest to the members of the Association the

advisability of discontinuing to stock their articles.

At a meeting of the Association held on Tuesday evening at Mason College. Birmingham, Mr. J. F. Liverseege read a paper dealing with the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on

#### THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Mr. R. Darton Gibbs presided, and in his opening remarks alluded to the importance of the subject. and, although there was not a large attendance, said that by the publication of his address Mr. Liverseege would interest a

very large circle of readers.

Mr. Liverseege said he proposed to deal with that portion of the Report of the Select Committee relating to drugs. The Report contained information of great interest to the trade. First, he gave an outline of the evidence given on the subject of drugs by Messrs. David Howard, Bannister. Umney, Preston, Blyth, Hehner, Rogers, and Robinson, read sections dealing with drugs in the draft Bill prepared by the Society of Public Analysts, and also the recommendations of the Committee with regard to drugs, and gave selections from the general recommendations. With regard to the Court of Reference, he stated that The Chemist and Druggist "went for" this court very strongly, and seemed to disagree altogether with its existence. In the issue of August 8 last year they say, in an article, "Why interfere with the present system? Simply because 'public analysts consider themselves prejudiced professionally' if their certificates are not confirmed by the Government Laboratory.

Of course they do, But if we are to have a reference laboratory which is always to endorse the certificate of the public analyst, lest he should be prejudiced professionally, we may as well do without one altogether." That seemed to him to be utterly outside the mark, because the desire of the Society of Public Analysts was not that they should not be prejudiced professionally altogether, but that they should know what to call adulterated and what to call genuine. At present there was nothing to say whether a certain article, impure to a slight extent, was to be considered adulterated or not. If the analyst considered a certain article was adulterated, and the local authority took action against the vendor, then the question had to be fought out in law whether this was adulteration or not. That seemed to be a very undesirable state of things. If one is told that impurity to a certain extent is not considered adulteration, then there will be no difficulty of that sort. The appointment of the Court of Reference with regard to fixing a standard and giving directions as to what is to be considered adulteration and what was not was very desirable. Had there been a Board of Reference they would not have had the recent eases in which one party was convicted of selling arsenical soap, and in another case acquitted. It all depended on the magistrates before whom the case was heard, and he thought that was very undesirable. One thing puzzled him with regard to the recommendation for a Court of Reference, and that was, that this court was nowhere spoken of with regard to drugs, but only in respect to foods. On the whole, one felt that the alterations suggested by the Committee would in some directions be valuable, but in others many decided modifications would be required to make them acceptable to the trade or public, or of assistance to the Society of Analysts.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the subsequent discussion, said that the proposal by the Society of Public Analysts to step outside their ordinary duties and offer to the world a certain amount of protection was open to eonsiderable controversy. It was most unfortunate that an Act of Parliament, intended to protect the public against adulteration, should have mixed up matters of such dissimilar character as foods and drugs. There were many points in respect to drugs that could not apply to foods, and vice versô, and he thought it would be better if the two articles were separated by Act of Parliament, so that there might be no ambiguity. With regard to the Court of Reference, he did not think any objection could be taken to that, as it seemed right that there should be some court to which they could appeal in

eases of dispute.

Mr. Poole thought that any legislation should be strictly defined. He would like to see the retailers well represented

on the Board of Reference.

Mr. JARVIS pointed out that the retailer bought drugs under the belief that they were pure, and when an inspector discovered that a certain drug was not pure, before a prosecution followed the seller should be warned that this article was not in accordance with the analyst's standard. That would give him time to look round and see that such a thing did not occur again, and possibly examine his other

drugs, too.

Mr. J. BARCLAY said they were very much interested in these matters, and they were fortunate in having a pharmacist occupying such a position under the Corporation. The proposed Board of Reference would, he thought, be an excellent thing. But it must be fully representative. Retailers must be represented there just as much as wholesalers and Somerset House, because, after all, the retailer was the person most interested. The question of standards was a very important one. Most of them knew how very readily drugs might be prepared to meet the British Pharmacopæia standard, and which were yet much adulterated; for instance, oil of cinnamon. According to the Pharmaeopœia, this was an oil obtained from cinnamon-bark; it must smell of einnamon, and be heavier than water. Cinnamon-leaf oil was heavier than water, and smelt of einnamon, but it was worth only a sixth or a seventh of the price of einnamon oil obtained from bark. If the Pharmacopæia was to be made a standard, it must be more definite in its statements as to the character of drugs.

Mr. ALCOCK also touched on the question of the Pharmaeopæia standard, and observed that the British Pharmaeopæia of 1885 was a lamentable blunder. He did not refer

to small things-such as getting 30 ozs. into a pint bottlewhich might be due to error, but to matters of greater importance. Tincture of opium, for instance, according to the Pharmacopæia should yield a certain amount of morphine, but he believed it was impossible to get that by the efficial methods. Other instances might be cited, and he thought the Board of Reference must be cautious before it selected the British Pharmacopæia as its standard. After some remarks by Mr. SPILSBURY, Mr. LIVERSFEGE replied, and expressed the opinion that there was such a great deal in the Act that applied both to food and drugs that he did not think it necessary to separate them. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. C. THOMPSON, Mr. Liverseege was thanked for his paper.

#### MIDLAND CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following programme for the second half of this session has been arranged :-

Jan. 20.—Paper: "Pharmacy Law." H. S. Lawton (see p. 108).

, 27.—Musical and Social Evening.

Feb. 3.-Paper: "The Pharmacopæia on Crystallisation." H. S. Shorthouse, F.C.S.

" 10.—Paper: "The Studies of a Pharmacist, with Illustrations from the British Pharmacopæia" (assisted by lime-lightviews). F. H. Alcock, F.I.C.

" 17.-Musical and Social Evening.

" 24.—Discussion on Dispensing-charges (continued). R. D. Gibbs. Mar. 3.—Paper: "The Lower Forms of Animal and Plant Life." E. W. Mann.

10.—Second Annual Dinner. 17.—Paper: "Antiseptic Dressings." F. Casson,

24.—Short Papers by Members.

31.—Musical and Social Evening.

April 7.—Paper: "Ergot and its Preparations." John Barelay, B.Sc.

" 14.—Paper. H. C. Featherstone.

- , 21.—Paper: "The Studies of a Pharmacist, with Illustrations from the Examination Syllabus" (assisted by lime-lightviews). F. H. Alcock, F.I.C.
- , 28.—Musical and Social Evening. May 5 .- Annual General Meeting.

The meetings are held at Exchange Rooms, Stephenson Place, beginning at 9.15 P.M; social evenings, 9 P.M.

#### BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

THE programme of the half-session now entered on is as follows:

Jan. 20.—Social and Musical Evening.

" 27.—Papers: "Acetylene," Mr. W. Howes, "Sponge," Mr. W. H. Andrews.

Feb. 3.—Social and Musical Evening.

- " 10.—Paper, Dr. P. M. Short.
- 17.—Social and Musical Evening.
- . 24.—Debate: "The Proprietary Articles Trade Association."

Mar. 3.-Social and Musical Evening.

- " 10.—Sharp Practice.
- 17 .- Conversazione at the Royal Pavilion.
- " 24.—General Meeting.

#### MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of this Association, the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, in that eity was crowded on Wednesday evening to hear a popular lecture, with lantern illustrations, of a tour from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn, by Mr. W. L. Howie, F.C.S. The meeting was open to ladies. The dissolving views were magnificent, and very eleverly manipulated, while the subject-matter of the lecture was clear, interesting, and educational.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' AND APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THIS Association met at the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 8. Mr. W. J. Hardy, L.P.S.I. (Viee-President), was in the chair.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. David O'Sullivan, L.P.S.I.) reported that letters of encouragement and subscriptions had been received from the following firms: Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., 1l. 1s.; Evans, Sons & Co., 1l. 1s.; Wright & Co., 1l.; Boileau & Boyd, 1l.; Oppenheimer, Son & Co., 10s. The letters were acknowledged with thanks. The syllabus for the ensuing six months was laid before the meeting and approved. Among the items on the syllabus are the following:—

January 22. Paper: "Sulphuric Acid and its Manufacture," by Mr. W. U. Smith, M.P.S.I.

February 5. Musical evening.

February 19. Lecture: "Plant Fertilisation," by Mr. John Smith, M.P.S.I.

March 5. "Crystallography," by Dr. J. A. Walsh.

March 19. "Antiseptics," by Dr. Johnston, April 2. Short papers.

April 16. Paper: "Notes on Chemistry Ancient and Modern," by Mr. P. Kelly, M.C.P.S.I.

April 30. Social evening.

It was resolved to hold a ball under the auspices of the Association, and a Ball Committee was appointed. It was resolved to offer a gold and a silver medal to the Pharmaceutical Society to be disposed of by the Society as it may think fit.

A debate followed on the question,

IS THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE PHARMA-CEUTICAL SOCIETY A SUFFICIENT TEST OF PRELIMINARY EDUCATION?

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Johnston, who was to have taken the affirmative side of the question, was absent on duty, but Mr. Hunt, who, he understood, had come prepared to speak on the negative aspect, had kindly consented to support Mr. Harris, and would therefore pose to-night as the

champion of the affirmative.

Mr. Harbis said the Preliminary examination embraced English, Latin, Arithmetic, first four rules, weights and measures, Algebra, and the first book of Euclid. This contrasted well with that of the College of Surgeons, although in the eollege there was another book of Virgil and of Euclid. The optional subjects, botany, chemistry, and French, brought the examination to a par with that of the science and arts curriculum. He found by comparing the papers in botany and chemistry given at the science examination in 1893, and at the recent preliminary test, that there was a very slight difference between them. The Preliminary examination was not intended to start a man in professional life, but as a means of securing a certain standard of education. In his opinion the present test for the entrance to pharmacy was sufficiently searching.

Mr. ALISTER said that now that the cry of higher education was everywhere raised the necessity for a more searching Preliminary examination for pharmacists became apparent. In plaster spreading, where the compass had to be used, the necessity for Euclid went without saying. At the very least the plaster-spreader should be familiar with two or even three books of Euclid. He compared unfavourably the preliminary test of the Pharmaceutical Society with the corresponding examinations of other examining bodies. Nowadays, when children of ten years old were able to read Virgil, there was nothing to dismay the average candidate who was four or five years older. It should be remembered that, unlike other examining bodies, the Pharmaceutical Society had no intermediate stage, and that once the Preliminary examination was passed they were done with elementary education. He thought the addition of elementary chemistry as a compulsory subject would be beneficial.

Mr. HEGARTY thought French should be a compulsory subject. French prescriptions were frequent, and in high-class houses an aequaintance with that tongue was essential. He thought the Society should take the University matriculation as its standard for the Preliminary examination. The Latin in the Preliminary was too simple; schoolboys of ten years old knew more classics than many pharmaceutical schemists. Every qualified chemist keeping open shop should see that his apprentice had passed the Preliminary examination, as by having done so more attention could be paid

to the shop business.

Mr. Dunwoody held that the vocation of a pharmaeist was as high as that of the law. The ehemist was not always employed in ordinary business work. Competition was keener now than formerly, and, generally speaking, only men with a good primary elucation came to the front. Chemistry

was only an optional subject. And he believed that less than 25 per cent. of the candidates who presented themselves for the Preliminary examination chose chemistry, although it was the most useful subject for their after-life. Chemistry should be made compulsory, and should cover a much wider area than at present, so that the youth would be in a position to understand his practical work from the very beginning. He also advocated the claims of geography and proficiency in handwriting.

Mr. Hunt argued that the present entrance examination was apparently more searching than that of the surgeons, as many who failed at the former passed the latter. It was not necessary to know Euclid to be able to spread a plaster. Euclid and algebra were useful in sharpening a man's mental faculties, but they were not essential for making a good chemist. Some of the most successful men in the trade had not passed a high-class Preliminary examination. They must regard as the best training that which most helped a man in his future career. They had only to look at the other side to see shrewd business men at the head of large concerns who had by no means attained a high standard of literary erudition. They had what is most required, business ability, and they put that to the best possible advantage.

Mr. AsH agreed with the last speaker, and did not see why they wanted to overdo the examination. He humorously suggested logic as an additional subject, so that the ehemist might meet the arguments of some customers in favour of

the stores.

Mr. O'Sullivan considered that botany was the hardest test in the qualifying examination, and believed that the difficulty in getting through that subject would be reduced by introducing elementary botany into the Preliminary. Above all they should have chemistry. They were all conversant with that painfully familiar legend "Made in Germany." It was with regret that he said the German chemist was the only thoroughly educated chemist of the present day. Taxation in Germany was double that of Great Britain, but education was superior in that country to that in the British Isles. The German chemist had to spend the best years of his life in mastering his business. "A nation's greatness depends on the education of its people" had been truly said. Geography, Mr. O'Sullivan thought, was unnecessary. He would substitute two more books of Euclid. Education would eventually right any wrongs that the chemist suffered from.

Mr. Hunt, in reply, said if superior education in Germany meant flooding this country with synthetical remedies, let there be no education of that kind. Year after year there eame from Germany specifics, each more jugenious than the other, annonneed with a flourish of trumpets, quickly sinking into oblivion, to reappear under a new name.

Mr. Harris also replied, and said that learning ehemistry before going into business was like learning to swim on a

table.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the question, said it would be fatal to pharmaey if all its followers were highly educated, as the effect would be that the pharmaeist would be too big a man to go behind the counter.

The negative side of the question was earried by a majority

of five votes.

#### ABERDEEN JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting held on Jannary 8, Dr. RITCHIE delivered a lecture an hypnotism, in which he dealt first with the history of mesmerism, and showed the different methods of producing hypnotism. The lecturer demonstrated the process on Mr. Booth, who seemed to relish onions as much as apples, and paid no attention to needle-stabs.

#### ULSTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the January meeting of this Association, held on January 5, at Belfast, Mr. W. Prott presiding, a lecture was given by Mr. S. TEMPLETON, Assoc.R.C.S., F.I.C., on "Adulteration." Having given the history of several old Acts of Parliament with regard to adulteration, Mr. Templeton described some of the adulterants in foods and drugs, and advocated that an Act should be passed to prevent adulterations in all manufactured goods, such as liuen, wool, silk, &c. Mr. Templeton was thanked for his lecture.

The Hon. Secretary announced that Mr. G. Camlin would read a paper, entitled "A Chemist's Life," at the February meeting (first Tuesday).

## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SOCIETY OF IRELAND—NORTH BRANCH.

At the monthly meeting of this Association, held on January 8 at Belfast, Mr. Campbell presided, in the absence of Sir James Haslett. Arrangements were made to hold the annual meeting on the first Friday in February, and reports from the Law Committee, Price-list Committee, and Treasurer, were presented and passed.

A debate had been arranged for the evening on the question "Should there be a Standard Price Fixed for Drugs, Chemicals, Patent and Proprietary Medicines?" Mr. Rankin was to open the subject in the affirmative, and Mr. Richardson had consented to reply on the negative side. Mr. Richardson was not present, but the members decided to go on with the

Mr. RANKIN said he had written to the Secretaries of some of the leading societies of chemists, asking if a price-list was issued, if generally adhered to, and if it included patents.  $\Lambda$  large number of replies had been received, which generally stated that lists were formerly issued, but that since cutting men and stores became so general everyone was left to use his own discretion in the matter. A few societies still issue a trade price-list. One of the most complete of these was that of the Liverpool Society. The prices in this were fair, The speaker saw no reason why, if the chemists of any district agreed, a list should not be produced. Nothing disturbed the public mind so much as the different prices charged for the same drug, and nothing tended so much to lower the chemist in the eyes of the customers as to find him not certain about his own price. Quality and price should be regulated by the chemist, and not by the customer, and the customers in the end would always be more satisfied. The same applied to wholesale dealings. In Belfast each district had its own prices. In some of the poorer districts better prices were obtained than in richer districts. He believed that Mr. Glyn-Jones and his Association were in a fair way to solve this question, and it was hoped that Mr. Glyn-Jones would shortly be able to address a meeting of Belfast chemists and druggists. Mr. Rankin's views were generally endorsed by subsequent speakers.

## GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE usual meeting of this Association was held on January 7, Mr. W. L. Currie, President, in the chair.

#### THE COUNCIL AND THE P.A.T.A.

Mr. J. Anderson Russell. Hon. Secretary, reported that he had that week received from Mr. Wokes, Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, a communieation stating that it had been thought advisable by his executive to ascertain the opinions of the members of the affiliated Associations with regard to the aims and objects of the P.A.T.A. As the Association had had this matter under discussion at a recent meeting, he wrote Mr. Wokes acquainting him of the decision that had been come to upon it. Mr. Russell said he had a further statement to make in reference to the P.A.T.A. because of insinuations that had been flying around bearing upon the action of the Glasgow Association. Some time ago Mr. Russell said he got a note from Mr. Glyn-Jones asking the Council of the Association to call a meeting for them about the same time that the Edinburgh meeting was held. The Council, after considering the matter, decided to leave the P.A.T.A. to call their own meeting. He wrote Mr. Jones to that effect. Later on, when the meeting was held in Edinburgh, Mr. Jones came to Glasgow, to make some inquiries, he supposed, and called upon their President, Mr. Currie, in regard to a meeting. He asked Mr. Currie if he could get this matter laid before the Council again. Mr. Currie agreed to do that, and it was done; but the Council adhered to their former decision, which he (Mr. Russell) communicated to Mr. Jones. With that official communication he sent Mr. Jones a private note indicating as the reason why the Council could not

call the meeting in the name of the Association that they were desirons that at that stage they should do nothing to make them appear as identifying themselves with the P.A.T.A. At the same time he told Mr. Jones he would be pleased to let him have the use of the list of names and addresses in his possession if that would be of any service to him. He had never received from Mr. Jones any acknowledgment of that letter. All that took place during the recess. At the first meeting of Council held this session Mr. Moir gave notice of motion on this subject. It had been suggested that he (Mr. Russell) should have had a representative of the P.A.T.A. present on the occasion. Such a thing, he thought, would have been ridiculous, seeing that the motion was made by one of their own members and was discussed in their own midst.

Mr. Currie added that Mr. Jones called upon him and had a very long conversation. In fact, he nearly talked him out of existence. Hc (Mr. Currie) was very much surprised at the mode of action which he understood was very likely to result from their last meeting. He had been informed that the P.A.T.A. intended having a meeting in Glasgow this week. So far as he knew, the meeting had never been called, although he had been told that the room was engaged and that the day of meeting was Tuesday, January 12, at 11 o'clock. It was rather unfortunate, he thought, that they should have adopted that mode of procedure if they wanted to have a representative meeting of the trade. The time was very short, and that and other circumstances he thought would make it turn out a farce. Besides, the tone which they had adopted in criticising the decision of the Glasgow Association would be rather productive, he thought, of ill-feeling, inasmuch as they attributed the conduct of the members of the Association to circumstances which certainly were not true. However, if they came he hoped they would get a good attendance, and he also hoped that the vote taken at the last meeting of the Association would not only be adhered to, but considerably increased. He regretted very much indeed that he would be unable to be present, because it was the day of the Preliminary examination. He was not aware whether it had been so arranged for the purpose of keeping him quiet or not, but it was possible such a scheme was in their eye. At any rate, he would communicate with the Chairman of the meeting, indicating the reason for his absence, and should also take occasion to say in writing what he would not be able to speak.

#### THE MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Russell reported that the members on the roll at present were 185. That, to the best of his knowledge, was the largest membership which any local pharmaccutical association in Great Britain had.

Mr. James Robb afterwards read an instructive and interesting paper on "Botany as a Recreation," for which he received a cordial vote of thanks.

## Trade Motes.

MESSRS. S. MAW, Son & Thompson's illustrated and descriptive list of Röngten-ray apparatus and instruments is now ready.

Messrs. W. H. Willcox & Co., 38 and 40 Southwark Street, S.E., send as a useful date-remembrancer, comprising twelve sheets, on which an effective display is made of the firm's goods.

Messes. Bleasdale (Limited), York, inform us that rumours are being persistently circulated that they are opening retail businesses in various towns. The directors wish us to state that such rumours are entirely untrue, and if their friends will give them information as to their source, proceedings will be taken against the parties circulating the same.

Messes. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have what is called a "supplementary list," in which they make a record of special prescriptions, and in the course of time they learn from this which combinations best suit the purposes for which they are intended; also whether the combinations are likely to be appreciated if made more widely known. The

flux of time, therefore, brings us half a dozen varieties of tabloids this week-viz., (1) codeine, each tabloid containing ½ gr.; (2) mercury with chalk (gr. j.) and opium (gr. ½), for syphilis; (3) blue and compound rhubarb tabloids (5 gr.); (4) compound iridin tabloids (iridin gr. ij., ext. hyoscy, gr. ss., pil. rhei co. gr. iss.); (5) compound colchicum tabloids (ext. colch. aeet. gr. j., acid. salicylic. gr. iss.); (6) pepsin (gr. j.) and strychnine (gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ), with and without bism. subcarb. gr. iij. These are now added to the general list.

## New Companies and Company

J. R. TAYLOR (LIMITED).— Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by James R. Taylor at The Poplars, Burnley Road, Bacup, Lancs, extractor of teeth and maker and fitter of artificial teeth. James R.

Taylor is the Permanent Managing Director.

LONDON AND COUNTIES STORES (LIMITED). - Capital 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Obects: To acquire from Horace F. Fidge the business carried on at 16 Southwark Street, S.E.; 215 High Street, Deptford; Station Terrace, Charlton; 22, 118, and 254 High Street, Plumstead; 134 Plumstead Common Road; 40 Herbert Road, Plumstead; and 57 Huddlestone Road, Willesden Green, under the style or firm of "H F. Fidge & Co.," and to carry on the business of oil, colour, and patent-medicine dealers, and general store-keepers. Horace F. Fidge is to act as the chairman and managing director at a salary of 500l. per annum.

WILLIAM LEITCH & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 20,0001. in 11. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and mineral-water manufacturers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. H. M. Jamieson, Edinburgh, advocate; C. R. Harvey, 6 Park Quadrant, Glasgow, engineer; T. E. Waller, Greenside Lane, Edinburgh, manufacturer; W. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow, writer; Elizabeth Jamieson, 22 Lilybank Gardens; II. Rawson, Joppa House, Joppa, Edinburgh, agent; J. Turnbull, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow, writer. The first directors are A. H. M. Jamieson, T. E. Waller, W. Kidston, and H. Rawson. Qualification, 100%. Registered office, 11 Greenside Lane, Edinburgh.

F-R. C. Morris (Limited).- Capital 500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern and carry on the business of a patent medicine vendor, drug merchant, dentist, and general storekeeper, carried on at the Medical Hall, Teme Street, Tenbury, Worcestershire, by Ralph C. Morris. The first subscribers are:—Edward J. Hunt, druggist, and Emma Hunt, 82 New Street, Wellington, Salop; F. S. Wrigglesworth, grocer, and R. E. J. Wrigglesworth, Bromsgrove Street, Kidderminster; W. E. Hewitt, chemist's assistant, and J. C. Hewitt, of Teme Street, Tenbury (all with one share each); Alice Morris, Medical Hall, Teme Street, Tenbury (five shares); R. C. Morris, Medical Hall, Tenbury, druggist and dentist (twenty shares). Ralph C. Morris is the

managing director and secretary.

GENERAL REMEDIES COMPANY (LIMITED). — Capital 5,000l., in 2,000 non-cumulative preference, 2,980 ordinary, and 20 founders' shares of 1l. each. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Mortimer's Syndicate (Limited), for the acquisition of its business, and to carry on the business of patent-medicine manufacturers and vendors. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Mrs. F. M. Francis, and William Francis, chemist, of 11 Tudor Road, Cardiff; Harry K. Carter, draper, and Annie E. Carter, of 14 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; John Wozencroft, 5 Beda Street, Cardiff, accountant; Robert McIntyre, 133 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, bookkeeper; David Jones, 3 Wordsworth Avenue, Cardiff, bookkeeper. The first directors (to number not fewer than three nor more than five) are to be nominated by the subscribers. Qualification, 1004. Remuneration, as the company may decide.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT-OF-MEAT COMPANY has declared a half-yearly interim dividend of 5 per cent., being 203. per

### Deaths.

CHALLICE.—On January 12, Mr. Richard Challice, secretary and resident-dispenser of the Exeter dispensary. Aged 63. Mr. Challice had been connected with the dispensary for over fifty years. He was at first assistant-dispenser, but eventually became secretary and resident-dispenser, the duties of which joint office he has faithfully discharged for over thirty years.

Howard.—On January 4, at Guide Lane, Hooley Hifl, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. George Howard, chemist and druggist. Aged 55 years. Owing to deceased dying suddenly an inquest was held on January 6, at which Mrs. Howard stated that her husband had not been well for over six months, and seemed to have been generally breaking up. He had never been right since he broke his leg ten years ago. He declined to see a doctor. For the past eight years he had been a strict teetotaler. On the Sunday night he went to bed about 6 o'clock, saying he felt tired. In the morning she took him up some tea and toast, but he did not touch it and seemed to have fallen off to sleep again. Later in the morning a doctor was called in, but Mr. Howard died in the day. It was not likely that he had taken any drug, and the Coroner observed that the doctor, if he had thought that deceased had taken a narcotic, would have seen symptoms in the eyes and would have suggested it. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

KILLICK.—On January 1, the widow of Mr. Richard Killick, who for fifty-six years carried on a druggist's and grocery business at Hungerford, Berks. Aged 75 years.

LEMON.—On January 5, suddenly, at Dingwall, William Lemon, chemist, formerly of Belfast.

LEVICK .- On January 2, at Bishopston, Bristol, Mr. George Alfred Levick, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Caistor. Aged 84 years. Deceased commenced business at Caistor in 1836, and retired twelve years ago, after a succesful commercial career. He was one of the chief supporters of the Congregational Church at Caistor, and was deacon and trustee. He devoted much time to the study of art, and possessed a valuable collection of curios.

ROGER.—On December 26, 1896, Mr. James Roger, chemist and druggist, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire. Aged 86.

STOKOE.—On December 30, 1896, Mr. Thomas Stokoe, for many years manager to Messrs. Townley, chemists and druggists, Keswiek and Kirkby Lonsdale. Deceased formerly acted as manager to Mr. W. Haythornthwaite. chemist, Kirkby Lonsdale. He had held many public offices and was highly respected.

Wormley.-- The death is reported of Professor Theodore G. Wormley, M.D., F.C.S., &c., of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Professor Wormley was a toxicologist of note, and his work on the "Micro-Chemistry of Poisons," written in 1867, has a world-wide reputation.

## Business Changes.

MR. PAUL METZ, importer of foreign goods, has removed his Birmingham branch to 63 Edgbaston Street.

MR. R. C. SPUBIN, 5 Peckham Rye, S.E., has disposed of his business to Mr. Francis E. Fitt, pharmaceuutical chemist, late of Chatham.

Mr. W. Fraser has become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Andrew Hunter & Co., chemical-brokers, of 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

MR. H. R. W. FORSTER (successor to Mr. A. J. Forster), chemist and druggist, announces his removal from Rochester to 105 Canterbury Street, New Brompton.

THE stock-in-trade, goodwill, fittings, &c., of M. C. Hazart's pharmacy in Conway Street, Jersey, were recently sold by auction, the purchaser being Mr. J. Anley, chemist of New Street, and the price paid 75l.

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888

TRADE MARK.

Kingzett's Sulphur Candles and Sulphugators, Kingzett's Drain Testers,

Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen, Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.

L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimate Permanganate of Potash Carbolic Acid

Okol" and "Creocide" Fluids and Powders; Chloride of Zinc; Carbolic Fluids, Powders, Acid, and Soaps; Soluble Carbolated Creosote; Moth Paper; Weed Destroyer, Sheep Dips, &c.

## THE SANITAS CO., LIM.

BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

## G. S. MUNFORD

PARKINGBON ROAD, ECHIDON, E.C.							
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	21/ cwt.				
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	14/cwt.	No.1 Fineet Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ ** cwt.				
BEST CLEANED LINSEED	$15/\frac{4}{cwt}$	No. 2 Pure	21/cwt.				
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/cwt.	"WHITE EARTH" Specially prepared for Toilet purposes.	18/ ** cwt.				
No. 2 Pure FULLER'S EARTH	13/cwt.	Finest Pure Sifted TOILET OATMEAL	21/ **				
Pure LIQUORICE	/11 lb.	Best Pure ARROWROOT	$/9^{lb,in}_{tine.}$				

H CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Statione within 200 miles of London (or lowance made for distancee beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and owards of above articlee. Smaller parceledelivered free on rail London above refer

**CEREBOS** 

For Society Tables.

TABLE

Dainty Delicate. SALT.

## LAMBING SEASON



THE ORIGINAL

LUDDINGTON'S

These valuable Lambing Oils have been used by almost every Farmer and Shepherd in Lincolnshire and adjoining Counties for upwards of a Century.

In Bottles, 1/-, 2/8; and 5/-. Liberal Terms. Attractive Printed Matter.
Only Address—
Mint Street
North, Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

# LOOK OUT FOR

# ELLIMAN

COLOURED

# INSET

"The Chemist and Druggist" Winter Issue of January 30.

It will be found in the early part of the number.

## **ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS**

With damages and costs, have been obtained against Chemists selling a liquid not manufactured by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., in execution of orders for "CONDY'S FLUID."

## JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

SODA-WATER,

# Lemonade, Ginger Ale.

BREWED GINGER-BEER.

&e., &c.

Manufactory-ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.



"How to render the Extracts in question perfectly soluble, whilst preserving intact their aroma, flavour, and characteristic properties, was the difficulty which MESSRS. FLETCHER had to surmount.

Chemical treatment was, of course, out of the question, and the solution of the problem clearly lay in the successful application of mechanical methods."

#### OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IT would be well if all our departmental officials could be compelled to write a book dealing with the work which is the business of their lives. Their offices no doubt contain records and references of exceptional value, and their experience is such that they are enabled to use these data in the most intelligent manner. Mr. H. J. Chaney, of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, has done voluntarily what we would have compelled him to do had we exercised despotic sway. And he has fulfilled his task so ably that in a volume of very moderate dimensions he has given a remarkably complete account of the systems of weights and measures legal in all parts of the British Empire, as well as in the United States, the nature of the laws which enforce these, concise indications of the history of weights and measures, and accounts of the way in which their integrity is preserved. Mr. Chaney's work has just been published by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode at 7s. 6i., and it contains a number of illustrations showing the ancient and modern standards, and some of the places where these are kept, which add greatly to the interest and value of his work.

All rulers and all Governments from the earliest times have sought to establish in their realms something like uniformity of weights and measures. And with at least equal persistence populations have set themselves to break up this uniformity. The primary idea of commerce is to buy by the dong pound and sell by the short pound.

There seems to be no great certainty about the origin of any of our customary weights and measures. What is a pound is a question which nobody has very definitely answered. Whether our system of weights and measures has a Saxon or a Roman origin is not known. Probably it is a mixture of the two with some Arabian elements thrown in. There is no evidence as to when avoirdupois weight was introduced. Mr. H. W. Chisholm (quoted by Mr. Chaney) says "there is evidence tending to show that standards of avoirdupois weight existed in the time of Edward III." We thought it was an ascertained fact that Troy weight was so designated because it was brought from Troyes in France, where a famous old fair was held in early days. But Mr. Chaney gives authorities for various other derivations of the name. Some, he says, have derived the word from Trone weight, as according to Fleta (c. 1340) "trona" meant a beam to weigh with. Troy weight is first mentioned in a statute of Henry V. Lord Swinton (1789) derives the name from "trois," the Norman for three-the original weights, he states, being the penny, shilling and pound, or the penny, ounce, and pound. Mr. Stephen Wilson, Edinburgh (1883), is of opinion that troi or trois weight was derived from "droit pois" (25 Edward III. Stat. 5, c. 9), or right weight. The yard, legend says, was the length of Henry VIII.'s arm. Mr. Chaney says "some have derived the yard from a Saxon word signifying the girth of the King's body." Other attempts to fix measurements by what the ancients looked upon as accurate enough for practical purposes have been adopted, and some of these measures remain with us. There are the foot, the digit or finger's breadth, the inch or thumb breadth, the nail or from the tip to the middle joint of the longest finger, the palm as measured across the middle joints of the four fingers, the hand clasped with the thumb uppermost (declared by a statute of Henry VIII. to be equal to 4 inches), the span (thumb and little finger extended to the utmost), the cubit (from the elbow to the extended finger), the step, and the pace. Grains gave both weight and ineasurement, for a statute of Edward I. provides that an inch shall be the length of three barleycorns laid end to end. Local "stones" have become standards of weight, and in ancient times oxen were quoted by their equivalent values in grains of gold.

Mr. Chaney gives some very interesting particulars of the care taken by the Legislature at various periods to ensure the accuracy of the standards. Statutes dealing with the subject date from the reign of Henry III. From 1588 to 1824 the legal standards in use were those made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The standards made under the

Act of 1824 were known as Exchequer standards. These were injured or destroyed when the Houses of Parliament were burned in 1834, though copies were preserved in London (City), Edinburgh, and Dublin. Those damaged in the fire are preserved in the lobby of the residence of the Clerk of the House of Commons. New standards were made in 1854 under the direction of a Parliamentary Commission. and copies of them were deposited in the Houses of Parliament, at the Royal Observatory, in the Royal Mint, and with the Royal Society. The yard is a solid square bar made of bronze or gunmetal composed of copper 16, tin  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and zinc 1 part. It is more than 36 inches in length, but near each end are small wells sunk half way in the bar, and at the bottom of each well is a small gold stud, across which is a line marking the exact yard. The imperial pound is a cylinder of platinum nearly 1.35 inch in height and 1.15 inch in diameter. The imperial standard gallon is made of brass, and the standard bushel of gunmetal. These standards are in the charge of the Board of Trade, and based on them sets of local standards are supplied to Local Authorities, the weights in which sets have to be verified once every five years, and the measures once every ten years. Mr. Chaney gives a photograph of a whole set of an inspector's local standard weights and measures. He also adds much valuable information concerning the standards of Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, India, Canada, Australia, and the United States. Other chapters of his book deal with surveyors' instruments, thermometers, photometers, balances; and of course with the metric system.

As an instance of the minute care devoted to the maintenance of the accuracy of the standards we may mention that in 1882 the three Parliamentary copies of the imperial yard were compared one against the other by the most refined scientific processes. The greatest difference between them was found to be 0.000091 inch—that is, less than one tenthousandth of an inch.

## THE SORROWS OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL-MANUFACTURERS.

THE Dingley Tariff Bill, which is a sort of compromise between the present American tariff and that which Mr. McKinley would like to set up, if circumstances permitted, is still before the United States Legislature. A committee, of which Mr. Dingley is chairman, sat at the Ways and Means Committee-room at Washington on December 29, to hear what representatives of the chemical-trade had to say with regard to the duties on their goods. We gather from the report in the Shipping and Commercial List that the American manufacturing chemists were present in force. Needless to say, those that have no protection at present clamoured for it, and those that have it wanted more. Mr. Thos. F. Harrison, of Philadelphia, representing the Mannfacturing Chemists' Association, opened fire. He wanted the present ad valorem duties changed to specific ones. He said that \$150,000,000 was invested in the American industry of mauufacturing chemicals, and the annual output almost equalled in value the capital invested. He was pessimistic about the new competition America was beginning to encounter from China and Japan, and ended by saying (as we rather expected he would) that his friends only desired justice, not favour. Justice is Mr. Harrison's synonym for Protection, and he likes as much of it as he can get.

Mr. H. Krebs, of San Francisco, complained that the 2c. duty on borax and boracic acid had not fulfilled the expectations of the manufacturers. It would be strange, indeed, if it had. He wants the borax duties raised to the following scale: -- "Borate of soda, 3c.; borate of lime con-

taining not more than 44 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, 3c.; borate of line containing more than 44 per cent., 4c.; anhydrous borax. 5c.; boracie acid, 5c.; and anhydrous boracic acid, 6c. per lb."

Mr. Krebs estimates the annual consumption of borax in the U.S. at 20,000,000 lbs. a year, all of which, he thinks, eould be raised in the country. He also opined that an increased duty would at once give better protection to the home producers and yield no diminished Customs revenue; but how that was to be done deponent sayeth not. Him followed Mr. Jas. Maguire, of New York, who asked for a change in the classification of hydrate and anhydrate of alumina, the former to pay duty only on the alumina contained in it. He did not want the duty increased, probably because he is an importer. We mention the fact, however, because it is almost unique.

The coal-tar colour people are at sixes and sevens. Mr. J. T. Schoellkopf, who owns a factory at Buffalo, wants the tax on "unenumerated coal-tar colours" raised from 25 to 35 per cent., but Mr. J. S. Page, of New York, considers the present duty ample. Mr. H. G. Stewart of Philadelphia, attributes the depression in the American paint industry to the freeing of paint-materials in the Customs Act of 1890. He desires copperas, ochres, iron oxides and all the rest of them made dutiable again. Mr. Samuel Merz, a manufacturer, said as much for ultramarine and aniline. He admitted that the two existing American manufacturers supplied 80 per cent. of the requirements of the country even with the present duty of 3c. per lb., but they were "languishing," and for that complaint Dr. Merz prescribes the strengthening of the tariff tonic by 50 per cent.

Mr. Geo. R. Hillier was the spokesman of the drug-millers of the United States. He and his friends are filled with sadness because imported ground drugs only pay 10 per cent. ad valorem now. They have, therefore, prepared comparative statistics of the cost of grinding drugs in the States and abroad, and they work it out so that the American miller is, on an average, 3.9c. per lb, worse off than the foreigner. They therefore want the present duty changed to one of 3c. per lb. all round. Mr. Hillier forgot to add. as he obviously should have done, that the American drugmillers were astonished at their own moderation in still making the foreigner a present of the decimal fraction, But he did say that the foreign-ground drugs were adulterated. "Then why not prohibit the importation of adulterated ground drugs altogether?" asked Mr. Chairman Dingley? "Because such a prohibition could not be enforced," was the reply. But Mr. Dingley would have none of the drugmiller's arguments. "You cannot put an all-round duty on goods so widely varying in value as powdered drugs," hc said in effect; "3c. per lb. would be a 100-per-cent. duty on liquorice, and only 15 per cent. on high-priced goods." Mr. F. Overbury, of New York, who makes electrolytic chlorate of potash at Niagara, wants a 5c. duty on that chemical, which is now free. His factory-the only one in the country-is now "shut down," but while it was running he turned out chlorate at the rate of 330,000 lbs. a year. Other disinterested politicians asked for new or higher duties on soda crystals, on Epsom salts, on wines, on alcohol, and so

Among the crowd of duty-seekers we miss our old friend who wants a \$1.00 per lb. duty on opium. We trust he has not gone to sleep from past devotion to the narcotic. Let us hope Chairman Dingley will hear from him before the committee are done. Also, we cannot forbear from tendering our respectful sympathy to Messrs. Powers & Weightman and the N. Y. Quinine and Chemical Works, who again appeared, as they have done these past twenty years, to urge that the

interests of the Country, of the Masses, and of the Febrile-Patient alike demand the removal of quinine from the free-list. A 20-per-cent. duty, or its equivalent—about 3½e. per oz.—will satify them now. In the olden days, we believe, they boldly asked for a dollar tax. Messrs. Powers & Weightman confessed that had it not been for the other articles they manufactured they would have had to "shut down, too." It was their determination only that had saved the American quinine industry from extermination. Chairman Dingley appears to be made of unsympathetic elay. Evidently the manufacturing gentlemen regard him as a poor, weak, half-hearted sort of creature. Wait till McKinley gets a free hand and see how they will brace up. Even the opiumman will then arise from his torpor.

#### WINTER SPECIALITIES.

II. THE GARGLE,

The gargle is not extinct, but is going that way. It is tothe inhalation and the pastille as the neat tie is to the stocke and frilled shirt-front. It is not fashionable, and is only wanted by persons whose throats do not trouble them often. There are many kinds of sore throat. Persons who arechronically afflicted by them do not differ much in temperament. They are alike in their care of it, and in willingness tospray, inhale, gargle, paint, poultiee, compress, and plaster it. They know what proprietary articles are good for it, and arerarely unwilling to try the latest pastille. They are excellent customers, but the less of the druggist's medicines they use the better. The best gargle for them is a placebo, such as:—

The "inflamed sore throat," or tonsillitis, which the otherelass wish to get rid of is the common type, known by the reddened and swollen fauces. The parts are swollen because there is more cellular tissue there than Nature has provided room for. The philosophic person sees in a sore throat a connecting link between man and the lowest organisms. The characteristics of the latter are specially manifest in the soft tissues. An exceptional circumstance, such as a fog, temporarily impedes the traffic by nerves and bloodvessels. So energy becomes concentrated in a particular spot, and cell-division and all the phenomena of cellular growth go on there with the rapidity which characterises the growth of some plant-structures. It seems to the person most interested that the tissue swells up like Jonah's gourd, and the gargle is what he thinks will put a stop to the trouble. How does it afford relief? In many cases by reducing the swelling by simple exosmotic action. In such inflammations as tonsillitisthere is much effusion in the parts, so that when one applies such a remedy as glycerine of tannin, or glycerine of anything, to it the glycerine draws the internal effusion to itself, and a measure of relief is thereby afforded It is a question whether the tannin and such things do much good; if any, it is mainly superficial. A similar result follows the use of thegargle. There is a small group of formulas for these on page 272 of the 1897 C. & D. DIARY, and with the exception of the chlorine, mercury-perchloride, and potassium. permanganate gargles, these preparations act more or less: superficially, soothing the parts and stimulating by slight counter-irritation, which is the sovereign remedy for inflammations near the surface. Astringents are decidedly advantageous, and of these alum and perchloride of iron (tr. ferri

perchlor. 3j. in aq. 3vj.) are better than tannin. A good form for the alum gargle is—

Whitla's anæsthetic gargle is of great service when there is much pain in swallowing. The prescription is as follows:—

The great advantage of carbolic acid lies in its power of paralysing the palatal muscles, thus obviating the pain of swallowing. The anæsthesia produced in the parts has also a beneficial influence; indeed, brushing cocaine solution on the parts gives great benefit. Dr. Murrell says the following gargle is useful in catarrhal laryngitis, from which singers and public speakers so frequently suffer:—

```
Tr. phytolaccæ
    Acid. carbolic.
                                                ηx.
                                      .. 5ij.
    Acid. acetic. dil.
                          ..
                    ..
    Tr. myrrhæ ..
                     ..
    Aq. coloniensis
                                    , ..
                                            .. 3ij.
                     ..
    Aq. ad
                                            .. žviij.
M.
```

Gargles should be used every two hours at least. They very frequently fail to reach the spot most affected, and that is why sprays have within the past ten years almost ousted them from the physician's répertoire. In laryngitis they generally fail, because they do not reach the spot. In such cases inhalations and sprays of aromatic substances, and pastilles, tablets, or lozenges containing menthol or similar bodies which vapourise in the mouth, so that the vapour stimulates the tissues at the back of the throat, are far more serviceable than the gargle. All these things are good in themselves, but they are not sufficient. In the initial stage of sore throat a diaphoretic mixture is necessary, and none is better than—

A tablespoonful every hour.

If the person does not feel "shivery." or "colded," he may be put at once on sodium salicylate, 10 gr. in a cachet every four hours being of distinct service. Many physicians hold the opinion that the gargle without its accompaniment of salicylate is as good as so much water. But the dose of salicylate should not exceed 10 gr.; and as soon as convalescence is reached it should be replaced by a quinine-and-iron tonic.

#### A QUESTION OF DENSITIES.

We referred on January 2 to the formula for A.C.E. mixture quoted in the *Medical Press*, wherein the specific gravity of ehloroform was put at 0.735, and of ether at 1.497. The *Press* now says, "The formula and densities given by us as Harley's, and recommended by the Society, are quoted with perfect accuracy." We aequit the *Press*, but the densities are nevertheless transposed—a remarkable thing for such a elever chemist as Dr. George Harley was.

#### MICROBELESS LIFE.

Some authorities say that animal life is impossible without microbes. To decide this question Messrs. George Nuttall and H. Thierfelder have earried out elaborate experiments

(details of which are given in Nature) in the Hygicnic Institute of the Berlin University with young guinca-pigs removed from the mother by means of the Casarean operation. Every conceivable precaution was taken to prevent all access of bacterial life. The young guinca-pig was placed in a sterilised chamber, supplied with sterilised air, and it was fed exclusively upon sterilised milk. It had to be supplied with food every hour, day and night, a process which so exhausted the investigators that at the end of eight days, when it had consumed 330 c.c. of milk, and to all appearances was in perfect health and spirits, it was killed.

#### CHEMISTS' CHARGES.

The percnnial subject of chemists' charges has now found its way into the Standard, where a discussion is proceeding in respect to the practice of residents out of London sending their orders to the Stores. One correspondent got for 4d. at the Stores what the local chemist asked 1s. for; another was asked 3s. 2d. for what he paid 8d. at the Stores; another says a chest-protector, 2s. 9d. at the Stores, costs 6s. 2d. at his chemist's, and so on. Several anonymous chemists make good replies-one assuring "W." that if he got his full ha'p'orth of strychnine there would be an inquest; others pointing out the east of education, and others again referring to the eireumstance that they are made use of in emergencies, and expected on such occasions to compete with the Stores. It might be worth while, if one knew them, to corner some of these emergency customers now and then, by refusing to serve them; but the real enemies of the honest chemist are the men, if such there are, who charge 6s. 2d. (a eurious price) for a 2s. 9d. chest-protector.

Messrs. Abraham Greaves and Abraham Walter Greaves, chemists, of Chesterfield, who have traded as  $\Lambda$ . Greaves & Son, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. A. W. Greaves.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Mellin's Food Company have placed 100 cases of their food at the disposal of the Indian Famine Relief Fund Committee at Bombay & Calcutta. The Liebig Extract of Meat Company have contributed 105\(\alpha\); Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, 105\(\alpha\).; and Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, 105\(\alpha\).

THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" ON APOLLINARIS WATER .-In the Financial News of October 30, 1896, a letter signed "Expert" was published, in which it was alleged: (a) That the Apollinaris Water sold by the Apollinaris Compacy (Limited) is not a genuine natural mineral water; (b) that the Government of the United States had treated it as an artificial or manufactured water; and (c) that in an action eommeneed by that Government the proprietors of Apollinaris Water were condemned to pay a fine of many millions. "This letter," says the Financial News of January 8, "was inserted inadvertently, during the temporary absence of the Editor, and we desire to express our regret for its publication. We are satisfied that the Apollinaris Water sold by the Apollinaris Company is the natural product of the Apollinaris Spring in Germany, and that the allegations of our correspondent are absolutely false and without foundation. In the United States, where there was a heavy and almost prohibitive Custom duty on artificial mineral water, while natural mineral waters were admitted free of duty, the United States Government was induced by trade rivals of the Apollinaris Company to investigate whether Apollinaris Water should be classified in the former category. After full and independent investigation, during which the Government sent its own experts to the Apollinaris Spring in Germany to examine and report upon the spring and the process of bottling Apollinaris Water, the Secretary of the Treasury published a decision which declared Apollinaris Water to be a natural mineral water, and, as such, entitled to entry free of daty into the United States. This decision has since been repeatedly confirmed. Under these circumstances we was reservedly withdraw our correspondent's statements, and regret having published them."

## The P.A.T.A. Campaign.

MEETING OF GLASGOW CHEMISTS.

A PUBLIC meeting of chemists in Glasgow and district, held under the auspices of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, took place in the Religious Institution Rooms, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, January 12. Mr. Robert McAdam, of the Glasgow Apothecarics' Company, presided, and the attendance was large and influential, about fifty of the leading chemists in the city being present.

The Chairman briefly introduced to the meeting Mr. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the P.A.T.A., who commenced an address of over half-an-hour's duration, by remarking that the proprietary articles question was of paramount importance to all retail pharmacists. It was a question which none of them could ignore. Though there might be certain pharmacists in the fortunate position of having a high-class dispensing business, who thought that to a great extent they were absolutely independent of the matter, he yet maintained that there was no pharmacist, however high-class his business, who could afford to ignore the question of profits or the conditions under which proprietary articles were being sold. He said so the more positively because proprietary articles included a good deal more than what at first they were apt to think of—namely, patent medicines or quack nostrums. They included a wide range of articles, and he maintained that it would be impossible for them to carry on their business without having upon their shelves that class of goods. He referred to foods, invalid preparations, and a host of other articles in which they had daily dealings. That being so, no apology was necessary for bringing that question before the Glasgow chemists. Having explained at considerable length the aims of the P.A.T.A., Mr. Glyn-Jones came to the question of the adverse vote passed by the Glasgow Association, which, he said, his Assoeiation recognised, and their opponents recognised, as a very serious matter. He might be wrong, but he had a strong impression that that vote did not represent the feeling of the Glasgow chemists. He wanted to be perfectly plain. He believed that that vote was taken under eertain misconceptions. The great bugbear that appeared at that meeting was the question of substitution. In regard to substitution and cutting he desired to say that no member of the P.A.T.A. was asked to give any undertaking whatever, and no member of the Association had ever given such undertaking. Meeting the objection that the question of substitution occurred in the rules, Mr. Glyn-Jones wished to explain what apparently had given rise to misapprehension on this point. When the rule was framed it was felt, in order that the Association should suceeed, that they should get the support and co-operation of the proprietors, who, as being partly interested in the profits retailers made, were interested in the amount of hostility the retail ehemists might show to their preparations. The only assistance which had been given to proprietors-and, so long as he was secretary, which ever would be given to them—was that they should secure the retailers a profit, and leave it to the latter to judge whether it would pay them to sell their articles or not. Upon this point the speaker took pains to make it understood that the retailer could refuse to stock proprietary articles; that he could substitute for them; and that he could do just what he liked with them. In conclusion, he appealed to the leaders in pharmacy to think of their less fortunate brother-pharmacists, who were so ground down by unfair competition that they could not attend that meeting and so support the P.A.T.A.

Mr. James Moir, having expressed the indebtedness of the Glasgow chemists to Mr. Glyn-Jones for eoming down to explain the objects of the Association, moved—

That this meeting of the ehemists of Glasgow and district cordially approves of the proposal of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and strongly urges upon all proprietors to add their articles to the protected list.

He explained that when this motion was discussed by the Glasgow Association there seemed to be a good deal of misconception over the substitution question, and he was not then in a position to give an authoritative statement or denial either one way or the other. Mr. Glyn-Jones's statement, however, ought to remove all doubts on that matter.

He looked at this question in an entirely business light. Seeing they had to stock those articles, retail chemists had a right to demand a fair profit on them. A strong point in favour of the Association was that it afforded a rallying-point round which all ehemists could gather for the redress of one of their grievances.

Mr. T. Adam formally seconded the motion.

Questions were invited at this stage.

Mr. John Walker thereupon asked (1) What explanation Mr. Glyn-Jones had to give of the fact that the articles of several manufacturers who were members of the P.A.T.A. did not appear on the protected list? (2) He required more light on the substitution rule. It was not fair to the proprietors if. as he understood Mr. Glyn-Jones to say, the substitution rule was placed there merely to induce them to join the Association, and really meant nothing. (3) What was going to be done in the way of maintaining a standard price so that there could be no underselling on the part of neighbouring chemists? (4) How was the case of the country chemists, who were getting better prices for proprietaries than the city chemists were, to be dealt with? Were they to expect them to forego part of the profit they were now making off these articles?

Mr. J. W. Pettigrew, Lenzic, remarked that the storcpeople sold proprietaries at cost price in order to get people in and then fleece them on the prescriptions. Mr. J. Anderson Russell, Secretary of the Glasgow

Mr. J. Anderson Russell, Secretary of the Glasgow Association, moved as an amendment—

That this meeting of chemists of Glasgow and the surrounding district is of opinion that in the retailing of goods the seller should receive a profit sufficient to compensate for the labour involved in their distribution. But it disapproves of the objects of the Proprictary Articles Trade Association, as shown in its articles of constitution, and therefore declines to support that Association.

Mr. Russell, who was frequently interrupted by one or two gentlemen at the back of the room hissing and shouting "Time," stated that there were gentlemen opposed to the P.A.T.A. who were not at that meeting because they did not relish the idea of being pilloried as he had been pilloried in connection with this matter. His next sentence brought Mr. Glyn-Jones to his feet. "I am taking a good deal upon myself in coming here," remarked Mr. Russell, "because I am an amateur, and our friend here is a professional—(Mr. Glyn-Jones: No, no)—a professional agitator. (Laughter. and "Oh, oh!") A professional means one who is paid for it. Is he not so?"

Mr. Glyn-Jones (hotly): I am not paid for what I am

doing. (Applause.)

Mr. Russell was pleased to hear that disclaimer, for he was assured that he was paid for it. At any rate, Mr. Glyn-Jones was going all over the country speaking on the matter, and he must have it pretty well by heart; while no later than the day before he (Mr. Russell) was assured that he would stand in solitary splendour at that meeting. (Laughter.) He replied, "Be that as it may, I stand." (Laughter.) They were there, he said, to discuss the Proprietary Articles Association, and not simply the matter of prices. Let them mark that well. If they dealt with the matter of prices only, they would go on as the chemists of England had been going. The chemists of England had discussed nothing but the question of prices. It was in this matter they should find the explanation of the Glasgow vote. He maintained. however presumptuous it might appear, that they in Glasgow were correct, and that the other places were wrong. (Laughter.) What those in the other districts had discussed and decided upon was the profit on proprietaries; they in Glasgow had discussed the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The Association had not met with any criticism worthy of the name until it eame to Glasgow. (Laughter.) Having fully examined the objects of the P.A.T.A., Mr. Russell closed his speech with the remark that the scheme would increase the sale in proprietarics, but would militate against the bona-fide trade of the chemist and druggist.

Mr. D. Watson seconded the amendment, and asked Mr. Glyn-Jones what guarantee had the members of the P.A.T.A. that the goods of the manufacturers of proprietaries would remain on the protected list? If the firms involved found that it was not going to be remunerative, and broke away from it in a few years, what was to become of the chemist?

Mr. McKellar supported the amendment in a few sentences.

A curious thing about the arrangement, he observed, was that the manufacturer did not seem to be getting a quid pro quo. The retailers went to the manufacturers as suppliants and said, "Give us a larger profit, please"; but they did

not give them anything in return.

The Chairman at this point read three letters that had been sent in. Mr. Livesey wrote heartily sympathising with the object of the P.A.T.A. Mr. John McMillan enclosed postal order for 5s. as his membership subscription to the Association, and said he was surprised the Association was not receiving the hearty support of the trade in its endeavours to add to the profits of their business. He hoped there was not going to be an advance on present prices. There was a feeling abroad that the manufacturers were simply taking this step to increase the prices. Mr. W. L. Currie, President of the local Association, sent a long communication. His view was that while the fixing of a minimum price for proprietaries might be an improvement from a monetary point of view, it would at the same time mean a continuation of the evil which chemists generally desired to see abolished. He thought it was the duty of the proprietor to fix his price and to see that it was adhered to, and not that the retailer should go to the proprietor and beg better terms. If the article was worth selling at all, it was surely desirable to secure to the man who sold it a working profit. From a commercial point of view, it might be bad policy not to supply their customers with what they asked for. At the same time he preferred to retain his individuality and right to substitute a preparation of his own whenever possible rather than support an Association which had for one of its objects the prevention of substitution. This particular object, as it stood at present in the rules of the P.A.T.A., required a good deal of explanation and considerable alteration before he could accept it. It might be quite correct English, but it could be read more ways than one, and, as he read it, it had certainly a "protect the proprietors flavour about it. Up till now, as far as associations went, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association occupied a position of "splendid isolation." (Laughter.) Whether that was the correct one or not remained to be seen. Knowing, as he did, the opinions of a good many of his fellow-craftsmen on the subject, he was satisfied that Mr. Glyn-Jones would require to speak in plain unvarnished English if he meant to remove the "large amount of prejudice" which he thought was in evidence at the recent meeting of the Glasgow Association. If the Association had limited its work to the fixing of prices he would have given his hearty support, but as at present constituted he could not. The Birmingham Trade Committee wired wishing Mr. Glyn-Jones success at his Glasgow meeting.

Mr. Glyn-Jones afterwards replied at length to the discussion. The proprietors, he said, whose goods are not on the protected list were appealed to early in the year before the Association's methods had been revised, but those proprietors wished it to be understood that the question of ensuring fair profits for the retail distributor had their hearty sympathy, and provided the arrangement to be adopted was considered by them to be adaptable to their particular articles they would agree to it. A number of proprietors had protective systems of their own, which, in his opinion, in some instances did not work with the control of their own and the firm in control of their own. well. In one case the firm in question were merely agents. Proprietors clearly understood that the retailers, whether members of the P.A.T.A. or not, were in no way pledged to sell their articles unless they were asked for. chemists, who were making big profits on proprietaries at present, would have to submit to the welfare of the majority. The proprietors had no more given the Association an undertaking than had the retailers. Regarding Mr. Russell's criticism, he was sorry about his expression of feeling. He did feel a little hurt at the time that Mr. Russell should have thought fit to refer to him in that strain. So far from his being a professional agitator, he was a retail chemist like themselves. His out-of-pocket expenses were paid, but beyond that not a cent. He asked them to remove from their minds any prejudice they might have on that score. He was a chemist in business like themselves, doing what little he could for their common welfare.

The vote resulted—for Mr. Moir's motion, 23; for Mr. Russell's amendment, 6. The motion was therefore declared carried. A good many declined to vote, and there were

some present non-chemists, who were directed by the Chairman to take no part in the voting.

A vote of thanks to Mr. McAdam for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

#### MEETING AT DUMFRIES.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Glyn-Jones met the chemists of Dumfries and district in the Station Hotel. Some fifteen gentlemen assembled, under the presidency of Mr. William Allan, Chairman of the local Society. The Chairman intimated several apologies for absence. They were met on a matter which closely concerned the interests of the trade, and one on which it was desirable there should be a common understanding.

Mr. Jones congratulated the Dumfries chemists on the fortunate, almost unique, position which he understood they held, not only on this question of proprietary articles, but on other matters affecting the trade. A town where more unanimity existed he had not yet come across; and as a result of this good feeling he found they had not at present much difficulty in obtaining what they, situated in less favourable circumstanecs, would consider very fair prices indeed. He understood that for most proprietary articles priced  $13\frac{1}{2}d$ , they had little difficulty in getting a shilling; for some they got face-value. But no one could say how long they would be in this position. There was no doubt that throughout the country this question of "cutting" was to a serious extent affecting their interests, and making it extremely difficult for the rank and file of the trade, especially in large cities, even to pay expenses. The Association had now got a list of some forty articles upon which minimum prices had been fixed, below which no one could sell them. Every wholesale dealer had to sign an undertaking that he would himself maintain those prices, and that he would withhold supplies of the whole of the articles upon that list from any retailer named to him by the Association as selling under minimum prices. This was an effectual check, and it did away with the necessity for individual agreements. Other important proprietors had, he stated, indicated their readiness to come in as soon as the Association could show that it represented a large majority of the trade; and he urged the importance of an arrangement that would secure to the chemist a fair profit on the sale of proprie-tary articles, and would cut the ground away from the cutter, whose policy it was to sell certain of these articles without profit, in order to leave the impression that the man who conducted his business on fair principles had enormous profits.

Mr. Boyd. Annan: Have you quite command of the wholesale houses?

Mr. Jones replied that they had. When the Civil Service Stores, with all their resources, had been unable to get the forty articles on the Association's list, and had been obliged to strike them out of their sale-list, they would understand that no smaller men would be able to get them.

Mr. Daniel said they were not quite so happily situated in Dumfries as Mr. Jones had been led to believe. (Laughter.) Chemists' shops were rapidly becoming simply depots for the distribution of other people's goods; and he would like to see the Society adopt even more drastic measures than those yet proposed.

Mr. Sutherland asked if the Association was prepared to bring pressure to bear on the manufacturers and wholesale houses to prevent them from giving a larger discount to the large buyer than to the man who bought in small quantities?

Mr. Jones replied that this giving of large discounts had in the past been at the root of much of the evil. Wholesale houses could give a 5-per-cent discount for cash with order on 5l. lots; but what they had to secure was that whatever discount the man got on a proprietary article. he must keep it in his own pocket, and not give it to the public as a "draw."

After some further conversation, Mr. Sutherland moved-

That this meeting of chemists resident in Dumfries and district cordially approves of the proposals of the P.A.T.A., and strongly urges upon all proprietors the advisability of adding their articles to the protected list.

Mr. Boyd seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Turner, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jones for his visit and address.

Mr. Sutherland, in supporting the motion, mentioned that Mr. Jones had no pecuniary interest in the Association, but is a retail [chemist, who gives his time to this work in the interest of the trade, receiving simply his outlays.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. Jones.

#### MEETING AT SUNDERLAND.

A meeting of the chemists and druggists of Sunderland and district was held in the Grand Hotel at that town on Wednesday night. It was called by the Sunderland Chemists' Association for the purpose of considering the proposals of the Proprietary Articles Association. Councillor John Harrison, J.P., presided, and there were also present Messrs. Glyn Jones (secretary of the Proprietary Articles Association), London, Bell (secretary of Sunderland Chemists' Association), Councillor L. Thompson, Barnes, Weightman (Seaham Harbour), Blyth, Walton, Hodgson, Rose, Sutherland, Patterson, Cherratt, Nicholson, Curry, and H. C. Hamington (London).

The Chairman explained that he was not present as the vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, but as one of the oldest chemists in the district. He briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and then called upon Mr. Glyn Jones.

Mr. Glyn Jones referred to the great difficulty that had been latterly experienced in the trade in carrying out individual agreements against cutting. These agreeindividual agreements against cutting. ments were so numerous the wholesale houses found it impossible to deal with them. It had been therefore thought advisable to devise a plan by which every wholesale buyer would give an agreement to maintain prices and withhold supplies from any person known to the Association to be cutting prices. In ninc cases out of ten where cutting occurred and the attention of the offender had been called to the fact, a polite letter had been received saying that the writer would be glad to maintain prices. In the other case the Association would be told to mind its own business. A list of these cases was issued weekly to the various proprietors and wholesale houses on the Association's list, and supplies were withheld until the offender came to terms. He dwelt on the advantages of such a system, and as an example quoted the instance of a firm which no doubt the chemists of Sunderland would know as their most powerful opponents, but which he was glad to say had agreed to the Association's terms with regard to proprietary articles. He mentioned other firms which had great resources at their back, but which had been unable so far to defeat the Association. Such big firms could not afford to do without proprietary articles, for their customers would have them. Some of the proprietors not yet on their list had told him that if the chemists were in earnest, and could persuade them that they really meant to secure a fair price, they would come in. Certain proprietors got chemists to advertise their articles by attractive showcards to make pusiness for stores. He appealed to chemists who had high-class businesses to join in the movement for the sake of their less fortunate brethren.

Mr Bell moved a resolution cordially approving the proposals of the Association, and urging proprietors to add

their articles to the protected list.

Mr Todd, in seconding, said that in the North of England from 30 to 50 per cent. of their takings in a day was for proprietary articles. The question was therefore, a vital question to them. It was true that some of them were not able to go outside of their shops, as they could not afford to keep qualified assistants. A couple of years ago he gave up selling a certain largely-advertised soap, as he could not afford to sell it for  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . Since then his soap bill had grown much larger than it was before. People came to a chemist to advise them as to what was good for the skin, and this would be the case with all articles.

Mr. Weightman said he had been in business for himself for nineteen years, and he had never started to cut prices yet. He found if he maintained the prices the public were willing to give them. He thought if chemists would join the Association they would eventually obtain what they were seeking.

Mr. Cherratt asked what action would be taken in the accounts with 5 per cent, discount off the list prices.

case of a chemist who, after promising to maintain prices, got in a large supply and then commenced again to cut.

Mr. Walton wished to know what was the opinion of the Association as to the minimum profit. He thought they should have at least 15 per cent.

Mr. Todd thought 15 per cent. should be the minimum on articles of everyday use, but in the case of medicines they should be 25 per cent.

Mr. Blyth thought the minimum price ought to be the face value.

Mr. Jones mentioned that he had had half-an-hour's conversation with Mr. Beecham about a fortnight ago, and was able to lay some important facts before him. That gentleman was anxious to have the feeling of the trade on the matter. There was no doubt he was a sympathiser, but he held aloof until he knew what effect such an important step as joining in the movement would have on his business. In answer to Mr. Cherratt, he said if there was any doubt about the bona fides of a trader who professed to come to terms, a special agreement, enforceable in a court of law, would have to be made. They should show that they wished to deal fairly with the public in prices. He agreed that a minimum of 15 per cent. on articles of everyday use, and 25 per cent. on medicines was fair.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, as was also a motion to make the Association a local executive.

The Chairman, replying to a vote of thanks, said he felt more fully than he did when he came there that night that they were taking part in a movement which, if properly backed up, would do a great deal for the retail chemists of this country. It, however, required more than the enthusiasm of the moment—it required their whole energy, because the proprietors would not throw in their lot with them until they found they were thoroughly united in their demands, and determined to obtain their rights.

## Legal Reports.

#### LITIGATION BETWEEN EDINBURGH CHEMISTS.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Monday, the Lord President and a jury tried an action raised by Messrs. Gibson & Co., chemists and druggists, 8 Nicolson Street, and 19 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, who sued Messrs. Anderson & Co., manufacturing chemists and druggists, Junction Street, Leith, for 500%, as damages for alleged breach of an agreement. The plaintiffs averred that on their paying 25% to account of a debt of 43% 4s. 6d., the defendants agreed to withdraw a summons for recovery of the debt in Court, and that they were told there would be no need for them to appear in Court. Although the 25% was paid, decree in absence was obtained with the result that their name appeared among the defaulters in the Black List. The defenders admitted the agreement and averred that they had given instructions for the withdrawal of the summons. They denied liability, but expressed regret and tendered 5% 5% with expenses to the date of tender.

James Arthur Gibson said he was sole partner of the firm of Gibson & Co. He commenced business in 1893, and had dealt with the defendants from the beginning. In the autumn of 1895 he had to go abroad on account of ill-health, and during his absence he corresponded regularly with his manager, Mr. Gordon. In November of that year he heard that Anderson & Co. were pressing for payment of an account, and he sent them a cheque for 251. There was 431. odd outstanding at that time. They acknowledged that cheque by letter, in which they said that the account was now so much overdue that none of it was subject to discount and that they would not allow any. Shortly after getting that letter witness heard of the service of a summons upon him. Their letter was dated the 4th, and the summons was served on November 5. It did not give him credit for the 251. Mr. Gordon also informed him of a cash payment in exchange for the cheque, and further of the taking out of the decree and the appearance of his name in the list. The original terms agreed upon in dealing with the defenders were six months' accounts with 5 per cent, discount off the list prices. In

January 1894 his 1893 account was squared off. There was a payment of the 1894 account in May, and in January 1895 there was a payment to the end of September 1894, the whole account for that year being squared in April 1895. In each of these payments he got 5 per eent. discount. He was taken ill in June 1895. The first payment of the 1895 aecount was made on October 14, of 281. 7s., leaving 431. due, towards which his eheque for 25% was intended as a pay-

. By the Lord President: The debt of 43l was entirely for

goods supplied in 1895.

Examination continued: The 181. remaining due must have been for goods obtained after May. He was in Germany when he received information of the decree. It caused him a great deal of worry, and retarded his recovery. It also completely upset his business relations. If he had not been able to obtain assistance it would have resulted in his bankruptey, owing to the rush made by his ereditors for payment of their accounts. It-had spoiled his eredit, and even now he had to pay higher prices for goods. He mentioned a firm in Germany from whom he had agreed to buy fifty gross of soaps, but when they heard of the deeree they refused to supply the order. By that one transaction he lost 151. He got assistance from his father, and his bankers allowed him to overdraw his account. He did not consider that 500% would pay him for what he had suffered in name and loss of business.

Cross-examined: At the end of 1894 Mr. Hall, Mr. Anderson's manager, ealled on him and suggested cutting down prices to him. He told him that if he would pay at one month on the eut-prices they would give him 5 per eent. discount, and that if longer eredit was taken it would be net. That arrangement was never completed, and the original arrangement was never changed. Subsequently he repudiated the new agreement by letter. In reply to eounsel's request for the letter, he said he had asked defenders to produce all the correspondence, but they had not done so.

The Lord President pointed out that the real question was whether the taking of this deeree was or was not a breach of

contract.

Witness further stated that the cheque which he sent for 281. was post-dated seven days. On October 26 he got a letter from the defenders threatening him with a summons. It was then that he sent them the eheque for 251. It was post dated to November 11, and they sent him a receipt for it. His banker would have quite readily given him eredit, but he did not wish to ask too much from him. When he saw Mr. Anderson he did not suggest that a correction should appear in the Gazette about the decree, because it would have kept the thing longer before the public, and done no good. Witness gave the names of several firms who refused to give him eredit as before. In a letter to Mr. Anderson he asked him to lend him 300l, without interest for the injury done to him by the deeree, and in order to enable him to tide over the period of difficulty. He thought he was dealing generously with Mr. Anderson in making that offer. He received in reply a letter from the defenders' agent.

Riehard Clark, of Raimes, Clark & Co., said that in 1895 pursuers' account with them amounted to 1,250l. His firm always found Gibson & Co. satisfactory to deal with. Their credit was good. When they learned that deeree in absence had been obtained against them they required an explanation of the eireumstanees. Knowing Mr. Gordon, the manager, they came to an arrangement, Mr. Gordon giving

this own security for any debt then standing.

John A. Gordon, the manager, in his evidence explained that when the summons was served he went to Mr. Anderson, who stated that he had received a post-dated eheque from Mr. Gibson, and that he was not to accept it. Witness agreed to give him 251. in each in exchange for the cheque if the summons was withdrawn, and Mr. Anderson said there would be no more about it, and that he did not need to attend the court. Witness sent down the 25l. about twelve o'clock on Friday, and received a receipt. The next thing he heard about it was on Friday, November 15, when Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. sent, stating that they would supply no more goods except for eash. When he went down to see Mr. Anderson both he and Mr. Hall were much surprised to hear that decree had been taken in absence.

Several other witnesses gave evidence, some representatives of wholesale firms speaking to their stopping pursuers' eredit.

The agent in Edinburgh for Bergmann & Co., Dresden, raised a laugh in Court by stating that he agreed to supply pursuer with fifty gross of soaps at 50 per cent. lower than any British maker could supply it at. It was nice-looking soap. His firm made inquiries from Germany about pursuer, and learned of the deeree, and ordered him not to supply the order.

Defender's Counsel asked for his firm's letter. Witness said he had it, but it was in German.

Counsel said he could read book German, but not commereial German. (Laughter.)
Witness: I will read it, if you like.

The Lord President: Oh, no, no. (Laughter.)

James Anderson, the defender, said he was not a member of the Scottish Trade Protection Society, but he engaged the Secretary of that Society to take out the summons referred to. He did not tell Mr. Gordon that he did not require to appear in Court. He was surprised when he heard that deeree had been taken, and was willing to explain the matter in the Black List, or anywhere else, but Mr. Gordon said it would be better not to do so. He got a letter from the pursuer also to that effect, and took no further steps in the matter.

Evidence was also given to the effect that the 25l. was received on Friday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock, and that a letter was written instructing the agent to withdraw the summons, and was posted about 2 o'clock on Saturday.

The agent stated that he had about 100 letters to open on the Monday morning; that he left some unopened to attend the Debts Recovery Court where he obtained decree in absence against the pursuer, and that when he returned to his office he opened the letter from Messrs, Anderson & Co. He sent a clerk to the Clerk of Court to ask him to eredit the present pursuer with the 25l. He believed his elerk asked the Sheriff clerk to strike out the ease altogether, but he refused. Messrs, Anderson had intimated a claim against him.

After Counsel addressed the jury,

The Lord President gave his charge. He said there was very little conflict on the question as to whether there was an agreement, and on the point whether it was broken he confessed his inability to see what the defence was. The money was sent down on the Friday and the summons was not withdrawn on the Monday. There was a conflict of evidence as to the exact time when the money was taken down to Leith, but even supposing the letter arrived at halfpast three o'clock on Friday afternoon, there was plenty of time for a letter to reach the defenders' agent on the Saturday morning instead of the Monday morning. If the jury thought there was an agreement not to take decree, and that decree was taken, the only remaining question was one of damages. He repudiated the legal view of the defenders' eounsel that damages could not be got except for the fact that this decree appeared on the records of the Court, and advised the jury to consider for themselves what damage had been proved.

The jury, having been absent half an hour, returned a verdiet for the pursuer, and awarded damages at 300l.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. ask us to state that the agent who aeted for them in taking the Debts Recovery Deeree complaimed of, after receipt of their letter instructing him to stop proceedings. was not their agent Mr. Manuel, S.S.C.

#### A QUESTION OF MEANS.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Roxburgh, Assistant-Judge, Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., manufaeturing chemists, of Bishopsgate, sought to enforce a judgment they had obtained against Mr. Sidney George Marshall for 291. 11s. 2d. Plaintiffs' representative said the debt had been owing for two years. The Judge inquired why proceedings had not been taken upon the judgment before. Mr. Slater, elerk to the plaintiffs, was called, and said that his firm had been endeavouring for a long time to get evidence against the defendant, who was a mineral-water manufaeturer. He had traded in different parts of the country under different names, and was still carrying on business, witness believed, at Southend. The defendant said the utmost he could offer was 1*l*, a month. His income last year did not exceed 120'. from all sources, and he had a wife and several children to keep. He could prove that the business which had been referred to belonged to his wife. In the result his Lordship made an order for payment of the debt by monthly instalments of 1'.

#### A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

AT West Bromwich County Court, on Wednesday, before Judge Griffiths, the County Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Coleshill, sued A. Radbourne, traveller, to recover 7/. 12s. money received by the defendant as their traveller. The defendant counterclaimed for 41. 4s. for wages due, 11. 8s. for commission actually due upon sales effected, and 111. 9s. 2d. for commission due to him upon orders sent direct to the plaintiffs from customers in his district. The defendant, it appeared. was to be paid a salary of 21.2s. per week, and a commission of 6 per cent. upon the business done in the district covered by the defendant. He claimed that he was entitled to commission on the business arising from his district, whether the orders were obtained by him or not. The Judge said it was a strange custom that a traveller should be able to claim commission upon the orders he had not obtained. Defendant's solicitor said the custom prevailed in other trades. The Judge ultimately gave a verdict for the defendant in respect of the counterclaim for 3l. and costs, his Honour holding that the first contract entered into for the services of the defendant had been varied or determined by a subsequent contract, therefore defendant was only entitled to one week's wages and commission.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

 $R_{\mathcal{C}}$  George Henry Naylor, lately trading as Naylor, Smith & Co., Bankhall, Liverpool, Manufacturing Chemist.

This bankrupt appeared for his adjourned public examination on January 7. The Official Receiver stated that the trustee desired a further adjournment, as the making-up of the accounts was not yet complete, and a further adjournment was taken to February 4.

Re J. Lyle, formerly of Paisley, Experimenting Chemist.

AT the London Bankruptcy Court, last Wednesday, the first meeting of ereditors was held, before Mr. Brougham. Official Receiver, under the failure of John Lyle, formerly of Paisley, now of the Invicta Works, Crystal Palace Road, experimenting chemist and engineer. The receiving-order was made upon a creditor's petition. The debtor states that some years ago sequestration proceedings were taken against him in the Paisley Court, his liabilities being 2,000l. His assets consisted of a patent for a mechanical retort for distilling sawdust, in connection with which negotiations were in progress for the taking over of the concern by a Syndicate, which, however, was not carried out. He does not know what the creditors received, but was released from his liabilities. That he had now the use of the Invicta Works for the conduct of certain experiments for the manufacture of smokeless fuel, and also in connection with a machine for separating gold. He states his debts as under 300l., and says he has no assets whatever. He attributes his failure to the non-carrying out of an agreement to acquire the gold process for Australia. The Official Receiver stated that the bankrupt had expressed a hope that he would be able to pay the creditors 10s, in the pound, but that no offer was now forthcoming. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind up in bankruptcy.

Re Alonzo Griffits, Chemist, of Bideford and Torrington, North Devon.

At the Barnstaple County Court on the 12th inst., Mr. Seldon applied for the discharge of this debtor, whose deficiency was set down at 651*l*. Mr. Seldon remarked that the debtor's insolvency arose through misappropriation by a co-trustee.

Mr. Philpott opposed the debtor's immediate discharge, on the grounds that the proper books had not been kept and the debts had been contracted after debtor became aware of his insolvency in 1895.

His Honour (Judge Beresford) remarked that the ease was an unfortunate one, in which the debtor ought never to have been made a bankrupt. The only way he could help him was to grant immediate discharge on Mr. Griffits consenting to a judgment of 51.

Mr. Norman Matthews of Torrington, who had charge of bankrupt's affairs, consented to this, and his Honour granted

the discharge.

Re Frederick William Kenrick, lately in business at Horncastle, now residing at 182 Carysforth Road, Stoke-Newington, Chemist and Druggist.

THE public examination of this debtor was continued at the Lincoln Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday. stated that he had no capital when he went to Horncastle. but his father lent him 900l. He paid back about half of that with interest, up to the time his father died, when the remaining debt was cancelled, and he received 100% under the will. He once met his ereditors since he had been at Horncastle, and paid them 10s. in the pound on about 1000%. After a fire in 1895 he received 260% from the insurance company; but he estimated that he lost 500l. by the fire. He afterwards sold his business to Mr. Enderby, of York, for 525l. When he had paid that away he thought he would have about 150% over; for he had no idea he was insolvent. He was now living with his wife's sister in London, paying 30s. a week out of money of his wife's. He admitted betting frequently, and said he had made a good deal that way at times, but might have lost more than he won-The Official Receiver asked that a eash account be filed showing what was done with the insurance money and the amount received for the business. The examination was adjourned for a month for that purpose.

## Gazette.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Burgess, W. M. and Webster, A. I., under the style of Enrgess & Webster, Nicoll Road, Harlesden, N.W., surgeons and apothecaries.

Cook, J. B. and Aitken, D. W., under the style of Cook & Aitken, Packington Street, Islington, N., medical and surgical practitioners.

Fisher, C. S., Perry, H. E., and Anderson, W. V., Wolverhampton, under the style of Fisher, Perry & Co., and Birmingham, under the style of G. & E. Edmonds, mineral-water manufacturers.

Greaves, A. and Greaves, A. W., under the style of A. Greaves & Son, Chesterfield, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists and drysalters.

Matthews, H. E. H., and Thompson, C. H., under the style of Matthews & Thompson, Levenshulme and Longsight, physicians and

Slater, T., Lee, G. J., and Tansley, D., under the style of Slater &. Co., Stone, chemists and grocers.

Sturges, F., and Wynter, A. E., under the style of Sturges & Wynter, Beckenham, physicians and surgeons.

Wright, H., Passmore, J. E. S., and Adams, T. H., under ther style of Wright, Passmore, & Adams, Gainsborough, physicians and surgeons.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

Mason, Frederick, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., manufacturer of meatessences and specialities for invalids.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Bannerman, Mark Alfred, sued and trading as M. Bannerman & Co., late Leadenhall Street, E.C. (present address unknown), spongemerchant

Hart, Joshua Hamilton, Birmingham, surgeon.

Moores, William Henry (carrying on business as Dr. Vint), Blackpool hypnotist.

Pickering, John, Didsbury, chemist's assistant.

Stott, John William, Swansca, pharmaceutical chemist.

## Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., January 14.

A FAIR amount of business has been done in the drug and ehemical markets this week; but there have been no alterations in price of much importance. In the department of fine ehemicals the two principal alterations are a decline in cocaine, and a considerable advance in atropine. Quinine is fairly steady, with some business at the recent quotations. Tartaric acid firmer; eitric quiet. Glycerine is rather dull, and looks like giving way a little. Pilocarpine has been further reduced. Camphor shows no ehange, but the crude article is tending easier. Cream of tartar is a trifle easier. In heavy ehemicals there are few alterations of importance. Permanganate of potash, sulphur and arsenic remain extremely firm. Sulphate of copper is again somewhat higher. Carbolic acid in crystals steady, but crude rather lower. Benzol decidedly higher. Turning to crude drugs we have to report a lower price for balsam Peru, and an easier tendency for copaiba and tolu balsams. Belladonna-root remains very firm and will bably advance further. At the cinehona auctions fairly satisfactory prices were obtained. Sugar of milk is said to be in better request. Rhubarb is steady and fine musk scarce and very firm. Turkey opium sells in a small way at steady rates, but Persian is rather easier. Gentianroot very firm. Golden seal-root and spermaceti are reported lower from America. Cod-liver oil neglected and easier. Castor oil is also somewhat lower. Medium grades of vanilla realised an advance last Friday, but fine qualities were slightly easier. Asafortida held for high prices. Insectflowers are extremely firm in Trieste. Menthol is offering at lower rates. Saffron is also a trifle easier. In essential oils the principal alterations of the week are a decline in Japanese oil of peppermint, a steady market for oil of cassia, and, at the close, an advance in star-anise oil. Shellae has been rather firmer privately, but at auction the quotations were easier. Gambier is lower. Turmeric fairly steady. Chinese galls are unaltered, but a fair business has been done in Persian at steady rates. Quicksilver is extremely firm and dearer in secondhand. At to-day's gumacacia auctions a considerable supply was offered, but only very little was sold, and there were no alterations of any importance. Gum olibanum is flat. Spices are generally quiet; and although Zanzibar cloves have been selling at a somewhat higher rate privately, they elose flat, and at the auctions were very dull. Black pepper, however, is dearer, and white is also slightly firmer. Pimento realised somewhat better prices at auction. Ginger is quiet for all varieties, and the same applies to nutmegs, mace, and chillies. The monthly cocoa-butter auctions showed a decline of about  $\frac{1}{4}d$ , per lb. on the December sales.

Our Hamburg correspondent telegraphs on Thursday afternoon:—Refined camphor is clull, and easily obtainable at 2.60m. per kilo. for bells. Japan raw flat and lower; 75m. per 100 kilos. would be accepted. Castor oil easier, at 55m. per 100 kilos. for best French.

Our New York correspondent telegraphs on Thursday afternoon that fine Pará Tonquin beans are held for 522, per lb. Innatto is scarce, 8c. per lb. being now the lowest price for good red seed. Sassafrasroot is quoted at from 7c. to 8½c. Simaruba bark extremely scarce, 18c. per lb. being the current quota-

tion. Gum chicle dull of sale and now again obtainable at  $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 25c. Newfoundland cod-liver oil, a little cloudy in quality, offers at 75c. per gallon; good non-freezing at 85c. per gallon. Blood-root 18c. per lb.

At Tuesday's drysaltery auctions Mr. Dalton (Dalton & Young) announced that in future these public sales would be held every alternate Tuesday instead of weekly. The change was an experimental one, and would be tried for six months to begin with. After the discussion on the subject at the December auctions the matter was referred to the Shellac Committee, who took a vote of the brokers, importers, and dealers interested. The result was that 26 voted for the change and 13 against. The rules with regard to declaration of shellac for public auction will be strictly enforced in future. All goods to be offered at the sale must be publicly advertised on the Saturday preceding the auction, and no increases in the quantity advertised will be allowed after the Saturday.

The Java Cinchona Shipments. Our Amsterdam correspondent writes:—Telegraphic advices from Java report enormous shipments of cinchona bark for the month of December. The following figures indicate the total exports of the last four years:—

An absurd statement has recently found its way into the eolumns of the daily press, to the effect that, owing principally to the large quantity of foreign essential Lavender Oil. oils imported lately, the lavender industry of Hitchin is threatened with extinction. Messrs. W. Ransom & Sons, of Hitchin, write to deny that there is any prospect whatsoever of the extinction of the culture. "The acreage under cultivation by us," they say, "is not decreasing, and the product of last season's distillation was larger than we have had for several years. The importation of foreign oils eannot extinguish the demand for the English product, which is entirely different from, and vastly superior in aroma to, any oil distilled elsewhere. Some years since the cultivation of lavender was recommended in the public press as a likely source of profit to the British farmer, and we believe that some were induced to commence the cultivation. In this, as in other occupations, profits have, however, largely declined, and without previous experience it is not likely that success would be attained." Messrs. Perks & Llewellyn write: "We feel bound, as one of the largest and oldest firms of growers and distillers of lavender in Hitchin (the lavender industry having been earried on by us and our predecessors for upwards of a century), to protest against the remarks that have this week appeared in the London daily papers announcing the impending abandonment of the English lavender industry. These remarks are misleading and contrary to the facts. In our opinion, no artificial eoncoction can so far successfully compete with the natural product as to threaten with extinction or even curtailment the lavender industry of Hitehin and Mitcham. Indeed, the demand for the genuine article increases rather than diminishes year by year. It is perfectly true that the severe frost of two years ago did eonsiderable damage to the erops both here and at Mitcham, but the plants have now recovered from its effects and we have every reason to look hopefully to the future, and, so far from entertaining the pessimistic views attributed to growers by the writer of the artiele, we are contemplating putting even a much larger aereage under cultivation than we at present possess.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Crystals are firmly held at  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ , per lb. for 39° to 40° C., and at about 7d. per lb. for 34° to 35° C. The demand, however, is almost entirely for the better variety. Crude carbolic is rather weaker, so far as

60 per 'cent.' is concerned, for which 2s. 1d. to 2s.  $1\frac{1}{3}d$ . per gallon is still asked, but which could certainly be had at 2s. per gallon. There are, however, few sellers of 75-percent. carbolic, and the quotation for this is about 2s. 6d. per gallon.

ACID CITRIC is fairly steady at 1s.  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. for B.P. from the English makers, but 1s. 1d. per lb. would, perhaps, be accepted.

ACID TARTARIC is reported to be decidedly firmer. The English manufacturers ask  $12\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for B.P., and foreign does not seem to be offering from first hand below 1s. per lb., although we hear it said that there are still second-hand sellers, usual terms, at  $11\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb.

ARSENIC.—The high price of arsenic has led to various attempts to extract arsenical mundic from disused mine setts in Western Cornwall. Some of these attempts, especially those carried on in the Chacewater district, seem to pay well, and a considerable number of men are now employed in the industry. On the spot the market is extremely firm, at 241. per ton for best white powder.

ASAFGETIDA.—At last Thursday's auctions the considerable quantity of 190 cases, mostly of recent importation, was offered. The bulk of this was shown at the end of the sale after our report had closed, and the selling broker's observation that he did not want to give the real prices for fear they would be reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was therefore somewhat beside the mark. As a matter of fact, only three packages were sold at 70s. to 75s. for fine soft pinky quality. It is believed that a portion of the parcels bought in changed hands the day after the sales at an advance of about 5s. per cwt. The position of the article is that high rates are asked, but that there is practically no demand. In America, however, the stocks are said to be very low, and it is generally expected that the present rates will be maintained unless heavy arrivals take place. The Coromandel, which is due early next week from Bombay, is known to have at least 89 cases on board, but this will be in the hands of the same broker who already controls the bulk of the supply.

ATROPINE —The manufacturers have further advanced the quotation by 1s. 4d. per oz., the present prices for wholesale lots being, pure Alkaloid, 15s.; neutral Sulphate, 12s. 6d.; B.P. Salphate, 12s. 8d. These prices apply to atropine in tins. For 1-oz. bottles  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  each extra is charged. The notice sent round by the manufacturers to their customers states that special quotations will be made for large quantities; but what these quotations are is not mentioned, and we understand that the makers have agreed to keep the figures secret, possibly because they view with disfavour the publication of them in this journal. The last advance in atropine was on December 19, when the following scale of charges was made:—

			10 OZ.	10 10 10		
			lots.	oz. lots.	lots.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sulphate B.P.	per oz.	 	 10 10	11 0	11 2	
Neutral .	,,	 	 10 11	11 0	11 2	
Pare	*7	 	 13 4	13 6	13 8	
	2.					

We believe that at present parcels of from 16 to 75 oz. are quoted 2d. per oz., and parcels of at least 75 oz. 4d. per oz., below the quotations for small wholesale lots given above. The present prices, comparatively high though they are, are insignificant compared with those that have ruled before. About twenty years ago a sudden large demand for atropine from the United States drove up the price to 140s. per oz., at which sales were made in London.

BALSAMS.—Two boxes Copaiba balsam have arrived by the William Cliff from Carthagena. There has also been an arrival of seven packages, presumably Peru, from La Libertad, and one of ten packages by the Para from Puerto Colombia. Copaiba is rather quieter; good Maranham could probably be had at 1s. 11d. per lb. Peru balsam is easier, the quotation for single cases being 7s. 3d. per lb.; for quantities 7s., perhaps 6s. 9d., per lb. Canada balsam dull of sale, and offering on the spot at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. net terms.

BELLADONNA ROOT remains extremely scarce, and parcels sell readily as they come to hand. Some fair but chumpy Continental root is offering at 40s. to 42s. per cwt., but the general quotation for fine *Hungarian* is from 44s

to 46s., c.i.f., and for ordinary to fair from 40s. to 42s., c.i.f. For fine quality 47s. per cwt., spot, is asked.

BENZOL.—Dearer, on account of the receipt of large American orders. The demand has almost entirely been for 90-per-cent strength, which has been sold in quantity at 3s. 64. per gallon on the spot and at 3s. 4d per gallon, f.o.b., for forward delivery. It is since reported that 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per gallon has been paid, but we have not been able to confirm this. These prices are from  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ , to 1s. 1d. above the lowest level to which the article has recently fallen. Fifty-per-cent. benzol is neglected at about 3s. per gallon.

CALAMUS ROOT may be had at from 26s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. on the spot for natural and from 31s. to 33s. for peeled root.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Very dull of sale. No business is reported. There are sellers of *Formosa* gum, January-February shipment, at 96s. or 95s. per cwt., c.i.f., but no buyers. Japan is quoted at 110s. per cwt., c.i.f., for near, and 114s. per cwt., c.i.f., for distant, shipment.

CANTHARIDES.—Fine sifted Russian flies offer at 2s. 4d., best quality Hungarian at 2s. 8d. per lb. Natural new Russian 2s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The only arrival entered this week is one of 18 cases by the Lancashire from Colombo.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The current quotation is 21s. to 22s. per cwt. for fine quality, but common grades may be had much below that figure. The *Strathness* has just brought 226 bags from Sau Francisco.

CINCHONA.—At the auctions held on Tuesday 733 paekages Ceylon, 211 East Indian, 234 Javan, and 74 packages W. African bark were offered. The demand was fairly good, but several parcels were limited above the rates obtainable at the sales and bought in. The average unit was the same as that of the preceding auctions—viz., \(^2\_{3}d\) per lb. The following prices were realised:—Ceylon: common old Succirubra and Otheinalis root, \(^1\_{4}d\) to \(^1\_{5}d\) per lb.; Renewed Hybrid stem chips, \(^1\_{2}d\), per lb. East Indian: Common Ledger stem chips, \(^1\_{2}d\), Hybrid ditto, \(^3\_{4}d\), Otheinalis stem chips and shavings, \(^2\_{2}d\), to \(^2\_{4}d\), per lb. West African: Succirubra, in fair, partly-broken quill and chips, \(^2\_{4}d\), to \(^2\_{2}d\), per lb. Java: good Leageriana stem and branch chips, \(^2\_{4}d\), to \(^3\_{5}d\), per lb. At auction only 550 bales were sold; but a portion of the remainder changed hands afterwards. The following figures represent the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

		Lbs.
Messrs. Howards & Sons		20,295
Agents for the Brunswick Quinine Works		18,367
Agents for the American and Italian Works		17,850
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart Works		2,802
Agents for the Auerbach Factory		1,160
Agents for the Mannheim and Aussterdam Work	s	280
Various buyers		55,943
Total quantity sold		116,697
Bought in or withdrawn		175,597
· ·		
Total quantity of bark offered		292,294
•		

The stock of cinchona in London on January 1 was composed as follows:—East Indian, Ccylon, African, and Javabarks, 7,989 bales; S. A. Calisaya, 3,369 bales; S. A. Crown and grey barks, 302 bales; S. A. red bark, 41 bales; Cartagena bark 733 bales; Cupreas, soft Colombian, N. Granadian, and Pitayo barks, 9,102 bales. Total, 21,586 bales, against 26,219 and 30,619 bales respectively at the beginning of 1896 and 1895. At the Amsterdam auctions to be held on January 21, 6,573 bales and 564 cases of Java cinchona, weighing together 652,947 kilos., will be offered for sale. The manufacturing bark represents an equivalent of 35,608 kilos. sulphate of quinine, or an average of 5.75 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is slightly easier since last week. The current quotation for best white *French* crystals is 81s.; powder, 83s. to 84s. per cwt. on the spot. Crystals, however. are offering at 76s. per cwt., f.o.b., Bordeaux.

COCAINE.—Barely a month has passed since coeaine salts were reduced in price, but on the 13th inst. a further decline of 7d. per oz. on the hydrochlorate salt and the pure alkaloid

was announced. The following figures show the present prices compared with those fixed on December 14:--

P		Hydroc! Present Pr	hlorate.   Last ice.	Pure Al Present Pr	kaloid.   Last ice.
Under 25 oz. 25 to 100 oz. 100 oz. or over	::	s. d. 11 2 11 0 10 10	s. d. 11 9 11 7 11 5	s. d. 13 1 13 3 13 5	s. d. 14 0 13 10 13 8

These prices are for cocaine in tins. One-oz. bottles are charged 3d. per oz. extra. In some quarters it is said that, the reduction is due to the low price of crude cocaine; in others, that it was prompted by persistent underselling by an outsider.

GALLS.—More business has recently been done in blue *Persian* galls. From 48s. to 50s. per cwt. has been paid, the sales having chiefly been for American account. The other varieties, however, have not moved much. The bulk of the green galls had previously been cleared at 45s. per cwt., and most of what is known to be affloat has already been sold for arrival. White galls are scarce and firmly held, at 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. Blue *Smyrna* galls have sold at 45s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Sales of fine French root are reported at 28s. per cwt. f.o.b., but we believe there is still a quotation in the market at 29s. 6d. c.i.f. for fair quality. Powdered root has recently been selling at 21s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., but the quotation now runs from 25s. to 26s. per cwt. c.i.f. Another holder offers good natural root at 30s per cwt. spot.

GLYCERINE.—Very dull of sale. Second-hand holders seem rather anxious to do business, but the makers have made no change whatever. Good German double distilled s.g. 1260 may be had in second-hand at the rate of 68s. 6d. per cwt. The manufacturers, however, quote from 70s. apwards.

GOLDEN-SEAL ROOT is quoted at about  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. lower from America since last week, the present price being 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., c.i.f.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—There is not much business doing. A considerable quantity will be placed in auction on Friday, January 22.

HENBANE.—The following are the current quotations for Continental henbane: Good to fine picked leaves, 8d. to 10.1. per lb.; ordinary to good herb, from 25s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Seed from 23s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt., according to quality.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Reports from Trieste continue to speak of an increased demand on that market. So far, however, London buyers have not responded. The present quotations in London run from 1003, for "open" up to 175s. per cwt. for "closed" flowers.

IODINE.—There is no change in the position of the article at present; but we notice this week an arrival of 11 packages from Panama not consigned to the syndicate.

MENTHOL is weaker. On the spot 7s. 6d. per lb. eaunot be obtained, and for shipment there are importer's quotations at 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. January-February (which, however, is a long way off), and distant, in second hand, as low as 6s. 3d. per lb. e.i.f.

MUSK.—Is firmly held for all kinds, while fine *Tonquin* pods are extremely scarce. There have, however, been no further sales at 90s. per oz. for blue skins, but it is not improbable that some business may take place on that basis within a day or two.

OIL (CASTOR).—Easier in Liverpool, which is the leading market. In London first *Calcutta* oil is held at 4d.; second at  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. *French* oil is also tending easier.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—No business at all is reported this week, and prices are practically unchanged. The lowest quotation we have as yet had is 130s, per barrel c.i.f.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Up till to-day the market for Staranise oil was easier. Business was done on the spot a few days ago at 6s. 9d., but afterwards there were no buyers above 6s. 6d. per lb. To-day, however, it is reported that 6s. 10½d. has again been paid. For shipment there is an importers' quotation of 6s. 7d. for January-February ship-

ment, showing a decline of 5d. per lb., and in second hand there are still lower prices. Cassia oil on the spot is held at relatively high rates for fine qualities—viz., 8s. for 70 per cent. to 75 per cent., but lower grades are comparatively much cheaper. For shipment, January-February, the quotations run as follows:—75 per cent. to 80 per cent., 6s. 2d.; 70 per cent. to 75 per cent., 5s. 7d.; 60 per cent. to 64 per cent., 4s. 9½d. per lb., c.i.f. Citronella vil: There is no further alteration on the spot, 1s. 2½d. per lb. being asked for either drums or tins. For arrival there are sellers up to the end of April at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. Lemongrass is still offered at 2½d. per oz. spot, and 2½d. per oz., c.i.f., January-March shipment. American perpermint vil very dull of sale at 7s. 6d. per lb. for HGH. Japanese offers at 4s. 6d. c.i.f., January-February, for 40 per cent., and 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f., same shipment, for Dementholised. On the spot quotations for the varieties are respectively 3s. 9d. and 5s. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market is rather quiet, but a small business is passing at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. in fine Druggists' and 8s. 9d. per lb. for Druggists' seconds. Natonica opium is rather scarce on the spot; some weeks ago business was done at 11s. 6d. per lb. for fairly good quality (for very fine picked 13s. 6d. per lb. is asked), but since then no further sales have transpired. Malatia is quoted at 11s. 6d. to 12s., Tokat at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. Rather more business has been done in Persian opium at a reduction of fully 3d, per lb. on the recent quotations—viz., 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. Several parcels of this variety are expected shortly.

PILOCARPINE.—One of the German manufacturers has lately reduced his price to 1s. 9d. per gramme both for the *Hydrochlorate* and the *Nitrate*; but he is, apparently, willing to take 1s. 6d. per gramme. English holders however, say that they will no longer sell at the lower figure.

QUICKSILVER.—Firmer. The importers' price is 6l. 12s. 6d. per bottle, but secondhand holders are about 1s. 6d. higher since last week, their present quotation being 6l. 11s. to 6l. 11s. 6d.

QUININE.—Quiet but fairly steady. Some business is reported at 9d, per oz., but it is said that there is little to be had at that figure.

RHUBARB shows a firm tone; for fair medium round Canton, bids of 1s. 1d. per lb. have been submitted.

SAFFRON,—Quiet and slightly easier; finest new Valencia is quoted at 47s. to 48s. per lb., ordinary to medium ditto at 41s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per lb.; old saffron is generally 1s. in price below the new.

SHELLAC.—The market has shown an advancing tendency since last week, and prices close firmer. For arrival some business has been done in second-hand, at 72s. 6d. to 73s., for January-March shipment, and in Garnet at 70s. for AC January-March steamer shipment. At auction, on Tuesday, a 'large supply, amounting to 1,431 cases, was brought forward. Of this, 437 cases sold at a decline of about 1s. on the rates previously paid, and 4s. to 5s. on the last auction prices. Button realised steady rates, but A.C. Garnet was not offered. The following prices were paid:—Fine pale second, partly blocky, 81s. to 82s.; good bright, but blocky, 77s.; medium red to fair palish, 74s.; ordinary, partly blocky, red and livery, 70s. to 72s.; blocky livery, 68s. to 69s. per cwt. Button lae sold at 76s. for common blocky resinous firsts; 75s. to 79s. for fair to fine thirds, and from 48s. to 60s. for common dark ordinary. After the sale the value of TN Orange spot was 75s., and of AC Garnet 84s. per cwt.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Is quoted at somewhat firmer prices in certain quarters; American offers at 65s., Italian at 70s. per cwt.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Very firmly held at 17l. 10s. per ton. for good brands, and 18l. to 18l. 5s. for best makes in London.

VANILLA.—At last Friday's auctions the heavy supply of 653 tins was offered, of which 555 sold at slightly easier rates for fine qualities, but at an advance of fully 2s. on ordinary and medium brown grades, which are now in special request for the United States, to replace the Mexican vanilla ordinarily used in that country, but at present unobtainable. Mauritius vanilla realised from 24s. 6d. for 5 inches to 29s. for 7½ to 8 inches. Bourban, 29s. to 31s. for 7 to 8½ inches; 20s. 6d. to 28s.

for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches to 7 inches to 8 inches, and 14s. to 20s. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 7 inches. Seychelles, 8 inches to 9 inches, 28s. 6d. to 32., 6d.; 6 inches to 8 inches, 24s. to 29s.; 3 inches to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 21s. 6d. to 26s.; ordinary, small to medium, 12s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per lb. Loose brown Ceylon, 13s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. Since the auctions there have been further orders from America, and the market closes very firm.

WAX (CERESIN).—Very firmly held, though supplies of raw material are said to have been mostly concentrated in one hand, and prices are likely to advance sharply. The present quotation is 40s. to 70s. per cwt., according to quality.

WAX (JAPAN) is much cheaper. At last Thursday's auctions 78 cases sold at from 40s. down to 39s. per cwt. for fair good slightly yellow squares. This showed a decline at from 7s. to 8s. per cwt. Another lot was bought in at 45s. The market closes very flat, at 40s. per cwt. on the spot for good pale squares, and at 37s. per cwt. c.i.f. for January-February shipment.

#### Heavy Chemicals.

The heavy-chemical market generally is steady, and prices all round may be considered firm with, if anything, a slightly upward tendency. The year has opened with an improved feeling in practically all classes of chemicals, and a good demand is prevalent for many products. The Board of Trade returns for December for the first time for some months point to an improvement in the heavy-chemical trade. The exports of alkali were 456,534 cwt., a decrease of 8.8 per cent. when compared with December 1895, and of 20 per cent. with the same month in 1894. The full quantity for the whole year amounted to 4,841,079 cwt., against 5,248,800 cwt. in 1895 and 5,982,200 cwts. in 1894. The figures for bleaching-materials are as follows: — 1896, 1,188,220 cwt.; 1895, 1,412,300 cwt.; 1894, 1,290,700 cwt. - 1896. Turning to the position of individual products, Caustie soda is, perhaps, a trifle easier, but at the same time a good demand exists for export. Bleaching-powder is firm and in good request. Soda ash and Ammonia alkali steady. Soda crystals rather quiet. Bicarbonate of soda steady. Alkali weak but in fair request. Sulphate of annunia is firmer and dearer: Beckton terms, 7l. 18s. 9d.; Beckton May-August, 8l.; Hull and Leith, 8l. to 8l. 1s. 3d.; London, 8l. 2s. 6d. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 703 tons. Benzols Exports from Leith last week amounted to 703 tons. Benzols are dearer owing to scarcity: 90 per cent., 3s. 6d., March-June delivery 3s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .; and 50 per cent. prompt, 3s.; February-June delivery 3s. Anilin oil, 9d. Aniline salts, 8d. to  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . White-powdered Arsenic firm and in good request. Sulphate of copper firm tone, in good demand, with higher quotations; Anchor and Liverpool, 18l. 10s. Green copperas, Lancashire and Welsh in demand and selling freely. Aectates of lime firm, with upward tendency, Solvent and crude Coal-tar naphtha is firm, and crude scarce. Chlorates of potash and soda unchanged. Salteahe firm. South Durham Salt, common and blocks steady, with heavy demand for shipment. Recovered Sulphur easily maintains its firm position owing to continued scarcity. Sulphocyanides are quiet.

#### The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on January 13, says that in Gum accein, Soudan sorts offer at 65s. for fair medium quality, but fail to attract buyers at the price, a lower range of value being looked for. Other grades meet with a fair amount of inquiry, but, owing to the limited selection offering, the sales are confined to Brazilian, at fully late rates. Owing to large arrivals of good seconds Calcutta Castor oil, per Historian, the market has given way, and this grade has been selling at  $2\frac{3}{2}d$ . to 3d. per 1b., and with little inquiry on the part of buyers; first-pressure French has fallen in sympathy, and can be procured at  $2\frac{3}{3}d$ . with second pressure at  $2\frac{5}{3}d$ ; Madras is firmly held, and small sales have been effected during the week at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . per 1b. African ginger meets with some inquiry at 21s, and sales of Liberian have been carried through during the week at 18s. per cwt. Turkish Canary-seed is quiet for the moment, at 23s. to 30s. per quarter. Honeys of all grades are in fair request; 72 barrels of San Domingo realised 19s, 3d. per cwt. at auction; fine white Californian is worth 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., and the

lower grades in proportion; Chilian ranges from 20s. per cwt. to 32s. 6d., according to quality, with considerable inquiry for the inferior qualities. Sales of Guinea grains are being effected at 19s. per cwt. Beesnax continues to show a hardening tendency, and Chilian is being reduced in compass as far as importers' stocks are concerned. Copper sulphate is in a very firm position, and large parcels are changing hands at 18l. 10s. to 18l. 15s. per ton. Cream of tartar is firmly held by importers

#### The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes on January 12:—Business in general is very quiet here at present. Strong east winds, combined with severe frost, have caused very low water in the Elbe, which hinders the movements of large vessels, while the canals near Hamburg are closed altogether. The position of the strike is almost unchanged, as neither of the parties concerned will give in. Our drug-market was very quiet last week. Agar-Agar (Japanese isinglass) is easier at 245m. to 260m. per 100 kilos. Acid (tartarie) quiet, at 37m. per 100 kilos. Acid (tartarie) quiet, at 225m. per 100 kilos. Aloes remain unchanged, Cape at 45m. to 46m., Curação at 34m. per 100 kilos. Balsam eopaiha is unchanged, genuine Maracaibo is quoted at 3.90m. to 4m. per kilo. Balsam Peru is easier at 14m. to 15½m. per kilo. Balsam tolu dull, with sellers at 4¾m. per kilo. Arsenie is firm, and is quoted to-day: white 49m. to 52m., yellow in lumps 50m. to 52m. per 100 kilos. Camphor is very quiet, and shows very little business at 260m. per 100 kilos. for refined.

#### The Bergen Cod Liver Oil Market.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 9:—"The new year has opened with an extremely dull market, and the tendency is still towards lower rates, the utmost prices that can now be quoted for 1896 oil being 135s. per barrel f.o.b. for best non-congealing Lafoten, and 130s. f.o.b. for ditto Finnmarken, but there would certainly be sellers below these prices if they saw a chance of business. The exports from Bergen during the year 1896 amounted to 5,696 barrels, against 5,774 barrels in 1895. The total figures for the whole country are not yet known, but it is estimated that there are from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels of old oil left in stock in Norway. The market closes firm but quiet, with a sale of 200 cases TN standard at 73s. per cwt. c.i.f. for February-April shipment.

#### The Smyrna and Constantinople Opium Market.

Our Smyrna advices are dated Docember 31. The closing days of the year, our correspondents write, have been extremely busy. This is quite contrary to the rule, but opium is an article to which the ordinary experience of business cannot be applied. The transactions have been at a reduction, but this is to some extent compensated by the firmness of the foreign exchanges. The total sales for the week amount to 398 cases, of which 380 were old and new Talequale, for which the parity of 8s. 9d. per lb. f.o.b. has been paid. 15 cases were Talequale Kurahissar, and changed hands at 8s. 7d.; three ditto Yerli, for which 8s. 8d. per lb. was paid. The total sales of the month were 602 cases, of which 94 were for Great Britain and the Continent, 431 for the United States, and 77 for the Dutch Government. The quotations close as follows:—Old selected manufacturing, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.; current qualities, 8s. 7d. to 8s. 8d.; Yerli-Talequale, 8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.; fine Dutch Government grades, 9s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b. The present Smyrna stock of opium is about 1 240 cases, and that in Constantinople 892 cases. These stocks are comparatively small, and prices are likely to be maintained until more is known about the crop prospects, which will be early in the spring. Up to the present all seems well with the crop.

Our Constantinople correspondent writes under date of 8th inst:—"Smyrna closed last week very firmly, holders asking an advance. Buyers have apparently withdrawn, but we fully expect them to come to the fore again when quantities can be bought at last week's parity. The New Year opened here with considerable buying for American account, and, so far, about 70 cases have changed hands at about 8s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b. The same firmness that exists in Smyrna is apparent here, though a week of inaction may tend to reduce values

a penny per lb. or so."

## Price List of Essential Gils.

WE give below the current wholesale market quotations of the principal essential oils of commerce. A price-list of heavy chemicals and oils appeared in our issue of January 9, and one of fine chemicals on January 2.

	Article	ı	Quality and Origin	Price per	From	То
Mas. Oil o	of Almonds (bitter	)	Genuine English	lb.	s. d. 22 0	s. d.
99	,, ,,		Foreign	"	16 0 26 0	
**	" "		Freed from pr. ac., Eng.	"	18 0	20 2
"	" "		Peach-kernels English	"	16 0 14 6	
77	33 33		Artificial	"	2 0	2 2
Expr.	" (sweet	(;)	Peach-kernels English	,,	0 9	0 11
**	,, ,,		Genuine Foreign Euglish	"	0 7½	0 9 1 2 1 3
Ess. Oil o	of Amber ".	. /	Rectified	"	1 2	0 9 1 2 1 3 0 8
,,		. 1	Crude	**	0 6 28 0	0 8
97			From root	"	46 0	
77	Anise		Pimp. An. English	"	10 0 6 9	8 0
"	(C+0x)		" Foreign Chinese	"	6 101	8 0
***	Rergamot .		Fair to fine	lb.	6 3	10 0
""		.	Crude	21	0 6	0 7
7) 1)	,,		"Double rect." pale	"	4 0	
791	Bois de Rose	••	French	"	14 6 50 0	15 6
71			Green Sing. or Celebes	bottl.	2 10	60 0 3 0
"	Calamus			lb.	4 9	6 0
,,	_	:	Pale Japanese Dark as imported	cwt.	50 0	56 0
"			Eoglish	lb.	0 8	0 10
.99	Cananga		Indian or Javan	,,		35 0
77			English-drawn	"	4 0	5 0
-99 -98	Oardamom		English or Foreign	oz.	5 0 4 0 4 4 8 3 7 9 4 0 1 6 23 0	35 0 5 6 5 0 5 9 8 6 8 0 4 3 3 6 25 0 100 0
73		•••	80-85 per cent	lb.	7 9	8 6
"	O. 1	: 1	70–75 per cent English	"	4 0	4 3
"	,,	••	Foreign	"	1 6.	3 6
**	(11)		From seed Eng. or For. Mitcham Englisb	"	80 0	100 0
"			Roman Contin.	"	46 0	50 0
Expr. Oi	il of Chaulmoogra of Cberry Laurel		As imported E. Indian Good to fine	"	16 0	2 10 19 0
,,			Dist. in Eng. from chips	oz.	7 6	
"		]	Fine sweet from bark	"	7 6 1 6 0 8 0 41 1 3 1 10	2 2 1 8 0 6 1 4 2 0 1 9
91	.,		As imported From leaves as imported	"	0 41	0 6
41 11	Citronella	(	Fair uative in tins	1b.	0 4½ 1 3 1 10 1 8	1 4 2 0
91		••	From buds English From stems Foreign	**	1 10	1 9
"	Cognac	::	White, fine rectified	"	84 0	120 0
29	"	••	Green, fair to fine	**	£0 0 7 0 3 6 1 6 3 3 17 6 5 0 4 6	80 0
"	Copaiba	::	Artificial (gr. or white) Eng. or Contin.	"	3 6	4 6 2 3
"	,,,	••	From Gurjun balsam	**	1 6	2 3 6
"	Coriander	::	Distilled in England Foreign	lb.	17 6	21 0
**	Croton		Englisb	,,,	5 0	
71	Cubebs	••	Foreign English	99	50 0 7 0 3 6 1 6 3 6 17 6 5 0 4 6 4 6 4 6 14 0 10 6 7 0	
"			Foreign	"	4 6	5 <b>0</b>
41	Cumin	••	English	"	14 0 10 6	11 6
"	Dill"	::	Foreign English	"	7 0	10 0
"		••	German	,,,	8 0	96
"	Elderflowers Estragon	::		lb.	17 6 41 0	25 0 - 43 0
-91 11	Eucalyptus	::	Australian Globulus	,,	2 0	30
11	**	••	Australian Amygdalina "Platypus" brand	"	1 8 2 2	1 10
-29	,,		Maculata var. citr	"	7 0	
91	**	••	Non-specified	"	1 0	1 6
"	"	::	Spanish Globulus	"	2 6 2 3 3 0	2 9 2 6 3 10 5 0
5 99	Fennel	••	Bitter French or Germa		3 0	3 10
1 22	Geranium	::	Sweet ,, ,, ,, Algerian rose-geraninm	"	3 6 18 0	5 0 20 0
, ,,	"		Good to superior French	99	40 0	55 0
199	"	••	Réunion or Bourbon Spanish		38 0	40 0
.31	"	::	Turkish (Palmarosa)		38 0 7 0 12 6	8 6
11	Ginger	••	Commission 6:	,,,	12 6	13 0
·111	Ginger-grass Hops	::	Commercial to fine	oz.	20 0 38 0 7 0 12 6 0 31 7 0 16 0	7 6 17 0
29	Juniper	::	Finest Englisb	"	0 31 7 0 16 0 3 0 1 41 7 0	0 5½ 7 6 17 0 6 3 1 8 8 0
"	,,	••	Fair to fine	19	3 0	6 3
**	Kuro-moji	::	" (Japanese)	,,	7 0	8 0
"	Laurel	••	Fine green, from leaves	,,	14 0	
Expr.	Oil of "	•	Super., for Bay Rum From berries			19 0
	il of Lauro cerasi		(See Cherry Laurel)	1		

Article	Quality and Origin	Price per	From To
	a 24 a 250		s. d. s. d.
Ess. Oil of Lavender	Good to fine Mitcham French, from petals	lb.	95 0 100 0 7 6 12 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 30-38 p.c. ester	"	6 0 6 8
,, ,,	French, commel. to fair	"	7 6 12 0 6 0 6 8 2 3 3 9
" Lemon	According to brand	"	40
" Lemongrass	Fair native brands	oz.	2 3 4 3 0 21 0 21 5 0 5 6 3 0 3 6
" Limes	W.I., expressed	lb.	5 0 5 6
" Linaloes	W.I. distilled	"	3 0 3 6 5 9 6 0
" Mace	Good to fine	"	3 6 4 0
" Mandarin " Marjoram	" German	33	23 0 28 0 24 6 26 0
" Marjoram	French	"	5 0 6 6
,, Matico		"	48 0 E0 0
" Melissa (Balm) Mirbane	German Fine double rectified	39	30 0 0 11 0 11
,, bill balle :	Good white	"	0 71 0 8
" " "	" red	"	0 71 0 71
Mustord	Genuine, from Eur. seed	oz. lb.	22 6 <b>2</b> 5 0 17 0 18 0
,, ,,	Artificial	"	12 0 12 6
Expr. Oil of "	East Indian	22	0 4½ 8 6 9 0
Ess. Oil of Neroli	From petals Commercial to fine	oz.	4 0 5 6
" Nutmeg	English distilled	"	10 0
, Oponopay	Foreign white Commercial to good	,,	3 6 4 0 19 0 27 0
" Orange	Bitter	37	9 6 10 0
,, ,,	Sweet	"	5 0 7 0 3 3 5 0
Origanum	Ord. to fine 'French From Fior. root Eng.	,,	3 3 5 0 36 0
,, OHIS	Concrete Foreign	"	30 0 32 0
,, ,,	Liquid	,,,	5 8 6 3
,, Parsley Patchouly	Genuine, from seed From leaves German	1b.	12 0 12 9 30 0 33 0
,, ,,	As imported	oz.	1 7 1 8
" Pennyroyal	Good to sup. American	lb.	4 0 4 6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Good to sup. Freuch Commercial to fair "	"	4 0 4 6 2 9 3 3 11 0 14 0
,, Pepper	Eng. or Germ. drawn	37	11 0 14 0
" Peppermint	Mitcham English	***	31 0 34 0 29 0 30 0
" "	Oambridge HGH American	19	29 0 30 <b>0</b> 7 6 7 9
" "	MK&R "	"	5 6
,, ,,	D & O ,, Todd's crystal white	"	
77 77 ***	Wayne Co. & Michigan	, ,,	4 6 5 0
,, ,,	American Mitcham	>1	9 0 10 0
31 57 **	Wild French 40 p.c Japanese	"	4 6 4 9 5 0
,, ,,	Dementholised "	"	3 9
" Petitgrain	French	59	18 6 <b>22</b> 9 5 9 6 0
" Pimento	Paraguayan Distilled English	"	8 0 8 6
,,	" Foreigu	12	4 0 4 6 10 6 12 0
" Pine-needles	From P. Picea, 200d P. Pumilionis	"	
77 17	" P. Pumitionis " P. Sylv., super	"	2 6 3 0
" " "	P. Sylv., comm	,,	1 4 1 6 29 0 33 0
" Poses (Otto of	Good to fine	r"k.	29 0 33 0
Rose)	Good to fine Bulgarian	oz.	24 0 25 0
,, ,,	Comm. to fair Bulg.	"	21 0 23 0 45 0 50 0
,, ,,	Frencb German	··· **	36 0
" Rosemary	From flowers French	lb.	3 0 3 9
,, ,,	Comm. to fine French Dalmatian	"	1 4 2 6 1 10 2 3
,, ,,	Spanish	31	3 0
" Rue	German or French		1+ 0 16 0
" Sage	French or German Euglish		5 6 7 6 11 6 12 6
" Saudalwood	French or German		15 0 18 0
,, ,,	Australian	,,	10 6 10 9
Sassafras	Drawn from W. I. wood American	,,	-2 0 2 4
" Sassatras " Savin	English-drawn	"	34 0
", ", ··	German or Tyro'ese	97	3 0 7 6 7 9
" Spearmint	In bulk American HGH bottles Am rican	"	10 3 10 6
1	Fine German	- 55	9 9 10 0
. " Spike	Good to sup. French Comm. to fair French		2 3 3 6 1 4 2 0
", Tansy	Gennine	12	16 0 17 0
,, Thyme	White (25 p.c. phenor)	>>	6 0 4 0 5 2
,, ,, ,,	" fine, from flowers " commel. to good	3 ,,	4 0 5 2 2 9 3 0
77 77 19	Red (25 p.c. pbenol)	77	5 6
;, ,,	" fine, from flowers	>>	3 10 4 9
" Valerian	" commercial to good	"	15 0
,, Vetiver	Réunion	oz.	5 0 6 0
,, ,,	Drawn English		10 6 15 0 7 6 8 0
" Wintergreen	Natural Americau Syntb. (metbyl salic.)		4 0 4 3
, Wormwood	American	- 27	13 0 24 0
, , ,	From cult. herb French wild berb Germ.	1 22	11 0 14 6
" Ylang-Ylang	Good and fine Manila	oz.	11 0 15 0
р в п	Commicl. to fair ,,	**	6 0 10 0

## Wholesale-Trade Interests.

A MEETING of the chemical trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on January 12 at the Chamber's offices in Eastcheap. At first there was a very sparse gathering, but as the proceedings wore on, more members dropped in. Mr. Thomas Tyrer occupied the chair, and the attendance comprised Messrs. Thomas Bennett, David Howard, A. B. Hill, Charles Umney, Albert Domeier, William Thorp, G. Clarke, T. Christy, H. M. Smith, and G. T. Smith (secretary to Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, Limited). Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., also looked in, but took no active part in the proceedings. The agenda was an extensive one, but only four numbers gave rise to any discussion of interest.

#### THE ARBITRATION CLAUSE: "CAN'T DO ANYTHING."

The Secretary reported that the General Produce Brokers' Association in London had adopted certain arbitration rules in spite of the opposition of the Drug Club and the Chemical Section, and invited the meeting to consider if any further action should be taken in the matter, and if so, what. He himself advised that nothing should be done for the present, in the hope that a more favourable opportunity would present itself to re-open the question.

Mr. Charles Umney agreed with that view. The brokers. he said, were a powerful body and in the habit of riding rough-shod over others. It was hopeless to expect them to see that the suggestion made by the Drug Club and them-

selves was a fair onc.

Mr. David Howard observed that it was practically impossible to do business in goods for arrival outside the Produce

Brokers' contracts.

Mr. Domeier was not of the opinion of the last-named speaker. He had recently had several applications from people who wished to do business direct with him, and his firm would do what they could to encourage such direct transactions. The meeting ought to give expression to their feeling that the brokers' policy was shortsighted. The brokers were constantly blundering into untenable assertions. One recently claimed that custom overrides contract. Mr. Domeier instanced a case in which a parcel of goods was bought and sold to be delivered at the official landing weights. The contract specified six ports, including Hamburg, at which the drugs might be landed. It was at Hamburg that they were landed. There, certain shortages in the tare and weight of the goods were ascertained. Mr. Domeier's representatives had the goods weighed, and sent in the official weight-note in support of the claim. At the arbitration in London one of the arbitrators decided against Mr. Domeier, on the ground that seller and buyer both should have been present at the weighing in Hamburg, although the contract only said that the goods were to be weighed at buyer's expense, and mentioned nothing about the presence of the seller.

Mr. David Howard said the brokers had yet to learn that a Court would upset any decision based upon the view that

custom overrides contract.

Mr. Tyrer: After that, where are you? Mr. Domeier: Exactly; where are you?

As no one offered a solution of the "dunno-where-we-are" conundrum, the Chairman suggested that a letter should be sent to the Secretary of the Brokers' Association expressing regret that the Chemical Section's representations had not been accepted.

Mr. David Howard, however, thought it would be more dignified to ignore the matter altogether, and it was ultimately decided to take no further action.

#### ALCOHOL FOR MANUFACTURING-PURPOSES.

The next matter of interest was the report of the result of the meeting of the Joint-Committee to consider the action of the Spirit Laws upon manufacturing industry. As already reported in our last issue, that Committee met on January 5.

Mr. Tyrer now further mentioned that a sub-committee had been appointed to draw up a statement relating to the working of the Spirit Laws, and to suggest certain modifications in the interest of the manufacturing industry. This report would be presented for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee. So far as the wholesale druggists were concerned

Mr. Tyrer thought they now had all the facilities that they could reasonably ask for. Chemical manufacturers, however, were far from being in the same position, and the drug-trade ought to support them. Up to the present the facilities for the export of tinctures in bond had worked extremely well, and no single case had arisen in which any ground for mistrust of the bonded manufacturer had been given. He thought this was a good argument why facilities should be extended to the manufacturers of chemicals. The sub-committee's report would deal with the spirit regulations embodied in sundry bye-laws, and found in various handbooks, with the question of denaturing, and with the regulations prevailing in Germany and other countries.

#### ADULTERATED BEESWAX.

The meeting then set itself to consider the prevalence of adulteration of beeswax with mineral wax, resin, and other substances, and the possibility of taking action to put a stop to that practice. The discussion, though of much interest,

did not lead to any practical result.

Mr. Umney stated that in the new Pharmacopæia, which would probably be issued this year, revised tests for beeswax would probably be given. The matter had been under discussion by the Pharmacopœia Committee, but it had been pointed out that although the B.P. tests had been a subject of much discussion, yet no one had been able to detect any error in the present Pharmacopæia tests based upon observations on English beeswax. They knew that beeswax imported into this country was often enough adulterated with paraffin, resin, goat's-fat, and probably also Japan wax, but it was also often impure from causes which could not be described as deliberate adulterations. instance, he had found that at the present moment it was practically impossible to obtain chemically pure bleached white wax in London. They could get a material containing fully 98 per cent. of pure beeswax; but even in the best parcels there was also a certain small proportion of foreign matter, mainly, he thought, mustard oil and paraffin. Mustard oil was put in to facilitate the course of bleaching, and traces of paraffin often occurred because of the improved system of apiculture, which had led English bee-keepers to use artificial paraffin cells for their bees. Moreover, several bleachers openly admitted that they had to use 5 per cent, of spermaceti to obtain a suitable white colour in bleaching, because the English climate did not permit beeswax to be bleached quite white. Such impurities could not be looked upon in the same light as deliberate frauds with goat's-fat, paraffin, &c.

Mr. Domeier said that although absolutely pure bleached white wax could be obtained here, the price was about 30s, per cwt. above that of "almost pure" wax such as Mr. Umney had mentioned, and dealers could not afford to pay that dif-

ference.

A member asked whether absolutely pure beeswax could be, and was, made outside England.

Mr. A. B. Hill replied that it was made in the United States, where climatic conditions were more favourable.

Mr. Howard thought that in the next B.P. there should be a test applied to all beeswax used as a drug.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

A short discussion then ensued on the provisions of the London Building Act of 1894, under which notice must be given to the district-surveyor of the intended fixing of steam; boilers or stoves in factories, and certain fees paid to him in respect thereof. Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller had had some trouble with the local authorities about this matter, and their representative thought that it was a question closely affecting the interests of the wholesale drug-trade, and that they should take it up. The meeting did not appear to be quite clear, however, on the various clauses of the Act referred to, and Messrs. Thorp, G. T. Smith, Umney and Howard were therefore appointed a special committee to inquire into the matter, Mr. David Howard parenthetically observing with a sigh, "The sooner we take all our factories over to Germany the better."

#### THE LONDON DOCK CHARGES.

The next matter on the agenda was the consideration of the London dock and market charges on drugs, and the action to be taken with a view to secure a reduction thereof.

Mr. Tyrer introducing this, referred to certain articles which appeared on this subject in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and asked for expressions of opinion.

Mr. Umney thought that the Chamber might well cooperate in this matter with the Brokers' Association, who were also aggrieved parties. He advocated that co-operation in spite of the fact that the brokers were not given to

return the compliment to them.

Mr. Christy said that one of the greatest expenses in the handling of goods in London was the delivery in mcrehandise from the docks. He advised those who had dealings with America to land their goods at Southampton and hand them over to the South Western Railway Company, who carried the merchandise to London and delivered it at a much cheaper rate than it could be done if it came in a vessel up the Thames. In handling tea the docks charged shillings for all manipulations, of which the real cost was only a few

Mr. Domeier argued that this was a question of life and death for commercial London. Charges were generally exorbitant, and no account was taken by the Dock Company of the small percentage of profit at which goods had to be handled nowadays. His firm recently had some business in an article which left them a profit of only 2s. 6d. or 3s. per ton. They found that the Dock Company charged them 3s. per eask, or 7s. 6d. per ton, for merely drawing samples of the merelandise. This did not include the cost of the goods themselves, for they were Messrs. Domeier's own. They wanted municipal docks, or, at any rate, all the docks bought up by one authority. Then they could do with half the present accommodation. In Antwerp it was possible to bring a cargo alongside the quay and ship the goods inland without paying anything for the quay accommodation beyond 3d. per ton for the use of the steam crane. Under such circumstances was it surprising that the trade went away from London? The trade in small goods was getting less every day, and the London merchants' only chance of doing business now was by handling cargoes to be transhipped from one vessel into another at the lighterage cost of 1s, or 1s. 6d. per ton. Another absurdity was that the docks charged 2s. 6d. per ton for delivering goods from the warehouse on a lighter, and 6s. 8d. per ton to deliver the same goods on a cart, although the latter operation was really the easier and less costly one. Reference was then made to the meeting held at the Cannon Street Hotel about a year ago, to protest against the proposed increase in dock charges. At that meeting a committee was appointed to investigate the question of dock charges.

Mr. Tyrer thought the Committee should be wakened up, and suggested that Mr. Domeier should be asked by the Section to place himself in communcation with its Chairman.

Mr. Umney agreed, stating that one of the leading trade journals—The Chemist and Druggist—had urged over and over again, in able editorial articles, that this matter should be taken in hand.

Mr. Christy asked Sir A. Rollit (who presided at the Cannon Street Hotel meeting) whether the Committee had ever held a meeting. The question was answered in the affirmative; but Sir A. Rollit could not, or at any rate did not, enter into particulars. It was decided to write to the Board of Trade urging that a Bill for making optional the use of metric weights and measures should be passed in the coming Session of Parliament, and the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—When sandalwood was first introduced into medicine is uncertain. The name occurs in a list of drugs in use at Frankfort in the year 1450; and in "Compendium Aromatriorum of Saladinus," published in 1488, we find it mentioned as proper to be kept by the Italian apotheeary.—New Idea.

AN EXPERT OPINION.—" Who are the cleverest advertisers?" was the question asked of the readers of Advertising. Each one who voted put down twelve names, and the combined result is interesting. Bovril won the most votes, followed closely by Pears, Sunlight, Beecham, Vi-Coeoa, Quaker Oats, Carter's little liver-pills, Brooke's soap, Vinolia, Seigel, Pink Pills, Hovis. [We are not told how many replies were received.]



In writing letters for publication, correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the

Notice to Correspon-dents. paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to

which they apply should be strictly observed.

#### Mr. Shepperley on his Case.

SIR,—It is evident from the notes taken at the trial of Apothecaries Company v. Wiggin by your reporter that the Judges in both that case and my own visited a chemist when needful for simple ailments, neither of them appearing to know, as you remark, that they were "inciting to commit an offence." I have no doubt that there are several chemists in existence who were present in court at the hearing whocould substantiate my statement if disposed to do so.

Another of his remarks does not appear in your report of my case—viz., that "should any person visiting a chemist desire a pennyworth of pills, say, for the liver or stomach without defining of what ingredients they were to be composed, the provisions of the Act would be infringed," although he further remarked "he thought it would be an extreme action to take." I consider this last statement would have been a desirable one to have been made public.

So important did I deem the subject of interest to the trade that I attended the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society the May following to impress upon the notice of the Council how stringently the law had been defined, and how irreconcileable was the action of our opponents with the expressed opinion of the Society's solicitor, Mr. Flux, the year preceding, to the effect that "so long as a chemist confined his efforts to the four walls of his own premises he had nothing to fear."

Your footnote, containing a suggestion as to my "trick of memory" (which to me appears applicable to your reporter only), is thus not substantiated, and it would have been somewhat superfluous, in my view, for the Judge to have remarked that "it would be needful to consult an arrangement such as the pamphlet contained, and select one of the items (in this instance he read the first on the list) as applicable to himself when visiting his chemist when troubled with an ordinary cold or sore throat." This incident also was omitted in the reporter's notes of the case.

Since writing the above I have received a communication from my successor in business containing the following:-"When I first came to you some fifteen years ago the trial was of quite recent date (just over three years), and I well' remember your giving me the whole history of it, and amongst other things the remarks in question by the Judge.

It would then be quite fresh in your memory. I am, yours faithfully,

Leicester.

GEORGE SHEPPERLEY.

#### Otto-of-rose Testing.

SIR.—You say, in the Summary of your last issue, that Mr. J. C. Umney shows that my figures require adjusting. Kindly allow me to point out that these physical constants figures are yours, not mine. They were taken from your issue of September 19 last, and my paper of November 28 was a criticism on them. Moreover, Mr. Umney does not prove these figures to be wrong. In reply to Mr. Umney, I need only say that the limit he gives for freezing-point is far too narrow. He would be a very bold man who would condemn otto of rose because it came outside this limit of 20.4° to 21° C. (68.7° to 69.8° F.). But even this extremely narrow limit allows of adulteration with geranium oil to the extent of 4.3 per cent., whilst Mr. Umney's other limits of specific gravity and alcoholic percentage allow respectively of 12.5 per eent. and 10.7 per eent. Unless Mr. Umney can show that his freezing-point factor-covers

all genuine Bulgarian otto of rose I must still claim the victory for the nose. Yours faithfully,

Liverpool, January 11.

M. CONROY.

P.S.—On referring to my analytical journal, I find that the two finest samples of Bulgarian otto that I examined during the past year were both outside Mr. Umney's freezing-point limits.

M. C.

[Mr. Conroy is quite right in calling attention to the slip in our summary lines. We should have said "the figures used by Mr. Conroy." But we trust that the discussion so well originated by Mr. Conroy in his November paper will not degenerate into a controversy about words and phrases; it is worthy of a higher level, as its direct object is to promote agreement in regard to the factors by which otto of rose is to be valued. We do not question that there are experts to whom laboratory data are worthless towards this end, as they can by smell sort specimens of otto of rose as accurately as the sorting could be done by chemical and other physical methods. But everyone with a nose is not such an expert, in fact, they are few and far between. Therefore, for the general good, laboratory methods should be the standard. This is really the point in dispute, and Mr. Conroy showed in his paper and subsequent letters that, taking experts' factors individually, adulteration of otto of rose with Turkish geranium oil is possible to the extent of 4.3 to 31.5 per cent. This means that an otto containing 4·3 per cent. (but not 4·4 per cent.) of geranium oil would be passed as pure by a chemist who is not a smelling-expert. Well, that is so much gained through this discussion, and it is a good deal. For while one cannot purchase a finely-trained nose, thermometers, polarimeters, specific-gravity bottles, chemical apparatus, and all else needed for determining these other factors can always be had for money, and they suffice to detect adulteration when it comes within the detectable limit.—Ed. C. & D.]

#### Stamping Fellows's Syrup.

SIR,—In replying to your correspondent "R." (257/56) in the Legal Queries of your issue of January 2, you state:—
"Unless the Fellows Company, therefore, make any contract with purchasers of their unstamped bottles forbidding them to treat them so, the proceeding is quite in order." I would call your attention to the wording of the Act, which I think is very emphatic on that point:—"The duties are to be paid by the proprietor, compounder, or first vendor, before the preparation is sold or exposed for sale, or delivered out of his custody or possession for sale, either wholesale or retail, either for foreign or home consumption." From this it is very evident the retailer cannot affix the stamp.

Cambridge.

Yours truly, W. E. PAIN.

[There is something in Mr. Pain's point, but not enough, we think, to vitiate our view of the legal aspect of the case. So far as the Medicine-stamp Act is concerned the person who stamps the dispensing-bottle and sells it is the "first vendor." The concession by which he has got the unstamped bottle in his possession seems to us to transfer the responsibility of the "first vendor" to him.—Ed.  $\ell$ . § D.]

#### Chemists Combining.

SIR,—Allow me to point out in reply to the letter of "Verax" in your last issue, that a patent and sundry house with 1*l*. shares already exists, and is presided over by the same chairman as C.A.M.W.A.L., which your correspondent describes as a gigantic success.

Although the profits of the wholesale are not so enormous as "Verax" imagines, still, whatever they are, they belong to the shareholders, and are distributed on the co-operative principles your correspondent so much admires.

Shares in this company are occasionally offered, and chemists who are open to acquiring some are invited to correspond with

Yours truly,

ALBERT WALKER, Secretary, Barclay & Sons (Limited).

#### Australian Wines.

SIR,-Will you permit us to use your columns to thank

the wine-trade of Great Britain, on behalf of the winegrowers of Australia, for the excellent support they have given to its wine-industry during the past year, resulting in an increase of 84,943 gallons in the imports?

an increase of 84,943 gallons in the imports?

The total imports amount to 697,740 gallons.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

P. B. Burgoyne & Co.,

Australian Wine-growers.

#### Bleasdale's Prize Competition (See "Diary").

SIR.—On page 70 of our price-list there has been a "type-slip," which has thrown all the prices from Emerson's Bromo Seltzer to end of "E's" out of gear. Our competitive friends need not trouble to write all these out in detail—we shall take all these as representing one mistake. There are plenty of errors left.

Yours faithfully,

For BLEASDALE (LIMITED),
A. HUMPHREYS,

Managing Director.

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

This section is intended for the elucidation of dispensing difficulties. Subscribers and their employés may contribute to it, criticising any of the subjoined notes, or contributing notes on prescriptions which they have found to be of unusual interest.

#### The Quinine-mixture.

We shall print next week the letters received regarding the chlorinated quinine-mixture.

#### A Tar-liniment.

SIE,—The following is, I think, worthy of some comment by you for the benefit of myself and probably other readers of The Chemist and Druggist:—

 Picis liquid...
 ...
 \$ij.

 Liq. potassæ
 ...
 \$j.

 Aq. ad
 ...
 \$vj.

Sig.: To be rubbed in at night.

Northampton.

I shall feel obliged if you can inform me the proper way this should be dispensed.

Yours faithfully,

MILTON. (234, 47.)

[We do not care to put into print what we feel when we see such a prescription. We have tried it, however, and have made a presentable lotion by boiling the tar, potash solution, and water together, straining off 6 oz. of watery fluid, and rejected the insoluble tar-constituents. It is, perhaps, somewhat shocking to take such liberties, but better that than making a sort of tar fence of one's customers.]

#### Phenocoll-and-piperazine Mixture.

By a slip we said last week that the mixture (page 36) was quite clear with an ounce, instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., of water. "Quite pourable" we meant.

#### The Montrose Prescription.

SIR,—The way I dispensed this prescription (December 19, page 904) is as follows:—Make fresh infusion, dilute ac. sulph. arom. 5iij, with part of infusion, and spt. ammon. aromat. 5iv. with another part; mix these, and allow CO<sub>2</sub> to escape. Dissolve quinine in acid. sulph. arom. 5j. (diluted with remainder of infusion), and add liq. strych., and add to the partially neutralised portion. The mixture is slightly turbid, but there is no deposit after standing forty-eight hours.

Yours,

F. V. RYMER.

Pharmaceutical Chemist.

[The point really was the ignorance underlying such a prescription.]

#### Lanolin-cream.

SIR,—I think I am safe in saying that the lanoline cream as mentioned by "Pharmacy" cannot be made. The addition of a few grains of soap is the only way to do it. Yours truly,

Great Northern Central Hospital, HERBERT SKINNER. Holloway Road, N.

SIR,—The prescription which "Pharmacy" gives on page 69 presents no exceptional difficulty. I take it that prescribers and examiners do not expect it to be dispensed as written. Put sapon. dur. þij. in a mortar, and rub it down to a soft paste with a little warm water, then mix the landline with it, adding enough warm water to make a pourable cream. Transfer to a bottle. Next dissolve the carbolic acid in the rest of the water (hot), and add it little by little to the bottle contents, shaking briskly after each addition. In this way I have obtained a good cream. The carbolic acid throws out the lanoline, which, on standing, rises to the surface as the fat of milk does; but if the lotion has been made expertly the emulsion blends again by a single shake. In emulsifying lanoline my rule is to use a sixth part of its weight of soap (the best primrose is better than curd or Castile), rubbing it down as above directed, and getting the lanoline well blended with it to form a smooth paste before adding more water.

Yours truly, DISPENSER. (12/80.)

#### Liq. Bismuth. c. Pepsin. Co.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Sussex" is not alone in his dispensing difficulty with the above preparation. Three days ago we had a prescription handed in, ordering-

Mist. bismuthi co. . . Cap. 3j. t.d.s. p.c.

It had previously been dispensed by another chemist in the town, and as it was written by a local practitioner we sent and asked if he had any particular make of "bismuth mixture" in his mind when he wrote the prescription. "Hewlett's," was the reply; so Hewlett's was duly dispensed. Next day the patient brought the bottle back, and said there must be some mistake, as the medicine was white the first time it was made up! Is it not time that a compound bismuth mixture (with and without pepsin) received some sort of official sanction? It is a convenient and useful combination, and has become deservedly popular with prescribers—so much so, indeed, that it is to be found quoted in nearly every wholesale drug-list (at prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.); while for the last ten years or more you have been printing formulæ for its preparation, the last of which ("Liq. Bismuth. Co. c. Pepsina," THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1897) can be made for less than half a crown! Yours truly. Brighton, January 9. C. S. Ashton.

SIR,—I am much obliged for answer in to-day's C. & D., and regret very much I omitted to add Hewlett's name after the preparation, which was so stated in the prescription. I dispensed it with Hewlett's mist, bismuth, c. popsina co., which made a dark mixture. The sample they sent me to see, which was dispensed by a large London store, was red. Should this be if dispensed with Hewlett's preparation? Of course, this is of great importance to me in a small town. Their colour was like Mackey's mist, bismuth, co.

Yours faithfully, Sussex. (12/29.)

We have asked Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son their opinion of this matter, and they reply as follows:-

SIR,-There is no doubt that your inference was correct, and that the prescriber intended our mist. pepsinæ co. c. bismutho, which is frequently ordered under the name of liquor. We have dispensed the prescription, and after standing several days there is no alteration from the original bright-red colour of our mist, pepsinæ co. Nor should we expect any other result, and cannot understand the difficulty of your correspondent.

Yours truly.

pro C. J. HEWLETT & Son. Charlotte Street, E.C., January 11. E. J. E. J. Millard.

#### Mist. Gentian. Co.

SIR,—Yesterday I had a prescription to make up, written by Dr. Pringle, the last ingredient of which was mist. gentian, co. ad zviij. I dispensed the mist, gentian, of the 1867 Pharmacopæia, and should be obliged if you could tell me if that was right or not, and, if not, what I should have used. The mixture had been dispensed before by J. Bell & Co., and as my customer has not made any complaint I presume he has not noticed any difference. While I am writing allow me to thank you for the DIARY. It is the best that you have yet issued, I think, and will be very useful; in that you have yet issued, ...
fact, it has been so already.
Yours very truly,
W. F. (8/74.)

["W. F." was right. When mist, gentianæ was in the British Pharmacopæia, and was more frequently prescribed than now, the "co." was not uncommonly added by pre-

scribers.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in The Chemists' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's " Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty,"

12/27. J. W. S. asks: "Can a chemist be compelled by the police to produce his register of poisons?" We think he can, though the Act makes no provision, and the question has never been ruled upon in a court of law.

12/42. Canthar.—Only vesicating preparations of cantharides are poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. An ordinary cantharidin oil or pomade would not be such a preparation.

13/44. Anæsthetic.—We do not ourselves think it an infringement of the Dentists Act, for an unregistered person to describe his place as the "Whitechapel Dental Institute." But unfortunately magistrates have not so far taken our view. We should not recommend unregistered persons at present to do more than announce that they extract teeth carefully or supply and fit artificial ones.

204/31. A. J. S.—Scrip is the name applied to the certificates of payment for shares, &c., which are afterwards exchanged for more formal documents. It is also applied to share certificates generally. Debentures are loans raised on the security of the business or property which a company takes power in its articles of association to so mortgage. These are charges which take precedence over other creditors or shareholders. We cannot see how you are going to float a company in this country for the exploitation of a business abroad unless you know of friends here who are willing to advance the necessary money. In that case any one of them could instruct his solicitor to put through the registration of the company. The effect would be that while your friends (the English shareholders) were partners in your business, they would not be responsible, in the event of failure, for more than the amount they had actually subscribed. You can make the condition in your articles of association that you are to have sole control.

15,44. Cough.—The advertisement, we think, would render the mixture liable to medicine-stamp duty, though we do not think the label would. But why not ask Somerset

16 52. Ol. Ricini.—We do not think the Medical Council would regard the manufacture and advertisement of a proprietary medicine by medical licentiates as infamous conduct in a professional respect. Anyone can submit a case to the Medical Council.

11/57. Messrs. Jones & Sons.—We cannot make trademark searches. For this purpose you must pay 1s. per quarter-hour at the office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. Or you can send in your application, with the 5s fee, and if the pools has been been application. and if the mark has been previously registered in your class, your application will fail.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employes only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist should be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

2/9. Man Friday.—Cough-linetus which has Candied.—The reason is that it is made with a cheap oxymel, and probably the candying has been assisted by the syr. rheados also changing. Once candying happens you cannot improve the preparation except by draining out the liquid portion.

3/11. A Chemist.—Incense Formula.—See C. & D., May 30, 1896, page 779.

#### 4.27. Cinis.—Moustache-fluid:—

Sig.: To be used every morning in the following manner:—Place a fair sized brush (preferably made of badger-hair) in the water, and rub it upon the hard soap. Then apply the brush to the place where the moustache is desired, and rub vigorously for a few seconds. With the forefinger rub the soap-solution into the skin; re-apply the brush; then scrape off the soap with a sharp instrument—preferably a razor.

- 4/40. Kaliedos. Food-preservative. Formalin prevents the formation of mould very well. We presume you have used salicylic acid and boric acid.
- 4/29. Subscriber.—(1) Rainwater is never very clean because it dissolves much amunonia, &c., as it falls through the air, and it meets much filth on roofs and gutters. The water which you describe seems to be exceptionally bad. Try the following for a barrel of water (40 to 50 gallons):— Dissolve \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. of sulphate of iron in a pint of the water, and mix thoroughly; then mix a tablespoonful of slaked lime with a gallon of water, and add this. Stir well and cover the barrel. Do not disturb it for a day, when it will be found that a sediment has formed which contains most of the impurities. To be quite safe you should get your customer to invest in a Mawson's rainwater-filter, which is fixed to the collecting barrel, and gives good results. (2) Vermin on Horses and Cattle.—It is with animals much like what it is with persons—if they are not well groomed no insecticide in the world will keep them clean. Instead of ol. lini alone use the following:—

- 5/10. S. C. M.—We should think the business is not worth more than the stock and fixtures taken at valuation.
- 5/43. Alpha.—There is a fair opening in Australia for the right kind of chemist's assistant, but not many can be absorbed. The British qualification is accepted in all the Australasian colonies.
- 253/3. Paraguay.—(1) Extract of Jaborandi.—If you can ensure a constant supply of extract, containing such a percentage of alkaloid that it will pay to work, firms like Howards & Sons and Boehringer & Soehne may purchase it. You should have told us how much you can produce annually
- (2) Tobacco Extract.—For the exportation of this you would require to make arrangements here for getting it denatured on landing (see C. & D. DIARY, page 258). There is so much sheep-wash used in South America that you are likely to get a better market for it there than here. You may, however, communicate with the makers of sheep-dip who advertise in the DIARY.
- (3) Orange Marmalade.—Orange pulp, 40 lbs.; orange chips, 20 lbs.; white sugar, 60 lbs. Put these ingredients in a pan, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then continue

heating until the marmalade falls off the stirrer in flakes. If you find this ferment add 1 oz. of salicylic acid to the above quantity before removing from the boiler.

- (4) Orange Wine.—Stir well together 30 lbs. of loaf sugar, 10 gallons of soft water, and the whites of 10 cggs, well beaten; boil for an hour and a half, skim well, and put into a tub. When lukewarm add to it 10 oz. of syrup of lemons and 5 oz. of fresh beer yeast, stirring well Pare off the rinds of seven dozen oranges, squeeze out the juice and strain it. Add the juice and the rinds to the fermenting liquor, stirring ten minutes. Cover the tub, and after forty-eight hours strain the liquor through a fine sieve into a cask, and let it remain open for three days; then, when the fermentation has ceased, close the cask. In twenty days draw off the wine as long as it runs clear; filter the lees, and return both to the cask with a quart of brandy, 4 oz. of sugar candy, and 1 oz. of isinglass dissolved in water. Mix well, close the cask, and allow to stand for from four to twelve months before bottling. The longer it is kept the better it is.
- (5) Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.—You will have little difficulty in growing digitalis, poppy, and orris; but belladonna and henbane are troublesome. The growth is not the whole problem, for you must prove that the drugs obtained are the same in all respects as those obtained from plants grown in Europe. Messrs. T. Christy & Co. may be able to supply you with seeds or cuttings, and you might also communicate with the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, who is always interested in such experiments as you are undertaking, and may be able to give you information and seeds.
- (6) Essential-oil Manufacture.—We cannot add to the information which we have already given you regarding the extraction of essential oils of orange, &c. The appuratus which you mention is the same as you have.
- (7) Jam-manufacture. "Skuse's Complete Confectioner" (W. J. Bush & Co., Artillery Lane, E.C., 7s. 6d.). We shall publish a book shortly dealing with the other matter. We cannot advise you in regard to orange-culture.
- 8/3. T. B.—Mahogany-varnish.—The spirit kind is made by dissolving ½ oz. of the best dragon's blood in a pint of shellae varnish. What is known to the trade as mahogany-varnish is made from copal resin by the fusion and oil process, which none but those who have learnt the trade can carry out. Copal and other fossil resins are not soluble in oil of turpentine and similar resin-solvents, but when they are heated in a deep cylindrical pot to a temperature between 500° and 550° F. they fuse, and their characteristics change. At this stage the liquid mass is mixed with boiling linseed oil, again heated to the boiling-point, then cooled and diluted with oil of turpentine. It is a "kittle" process, requiring much judgement and resource. It is also dangerors, as firing of the resin and oil mixture often takes place.
- 7 26. Kinchin.—Cough-linetus.—The following formula is one of the kind which we condemned in our issue of January 9:—

Tr. pruni Virg. Ext. pini eanad, liq. 3 v. .. 3v. .. 3ivss. ٠. Vin. ipecae. . . . . Ext. conii liq. ξvj. ٠. .. •• Syr. seillæ. .. •• 3xv. Tr. eamph. co. "sine opio" .. 3xij. Acid. sulph. dil. Ziij. ٠. Liq. cocci .. 3ss. o: q.s. 3xxx. Syrup.

We presume that it is to be given in teaspoonful doses. The best we can say of it is that it will often relieve cough, especially in bronchitis, and it will defy imitation by "brother Chips." It is only fair to say that combinations of that character have sometimes a marvellous effect which the ingredients alone or collectively do not seem to account for, and we presume that some property is developed by the combination, so that it would be risky to advise the removal of any one or more items.

7/10. E. J. Green.—Mist, Cerii Co.—We have not a formula for this preparation, which is the subject of two patents by Mr. J. B. Mackey—No. 1,275, 1880, and No. 5,328, 1884. The first of these deals with the preparation of a

double citrate of cerium and ammonia, the process being to incinerate the oxalate, dissolve the oxide residue in a mineral acid, precipitate the hydrated oxide with alkali, and dissolve the precipitate in solution of citrate of ammonia in chemical proportions. The patent for that process has expired. The 1884 patent covers precipitation of cerium hydrated oxide ["acids" is used in the specification] from the nitrate or sulphate, dissolving it in lactic, citric, or tartaric acid, and adding the equivalent salt of an alkali in solution. Fourteen different combinations are provided for in the patent, and a mixture of one or other of these "in combination with some or all of the following:—Tincture of nux vomica, hydrocyanic acid, pepsine, chloric ether, tincture of opium, spirits of chloroform, morphia, strychnia." It follows, therefore, that if we had a formula for mist cerii co. you could not compound it on the above lines while Mr. Mackey's patent remains in force. See also The Chemists' And Druggists' Diarry, 1897, page 277.

7/4. Dubitat.—Physic-mass.—"This preparation contains two-thirds of its weight of Barbadoes aloes":—

Barbadoes	aloes						₹viij.
Ginger							₹j.
Soap	••	••			••	• •	3 j.
Treacle	••	••	••		••	• •	a sufficienc
Melt at a mod	erate h	eat to	form a	a mass.			

Two ounces of treacle is enough. You should not lend your "Veterinary Counter Practice." It is a foregone conclusion that the man who gets it should stick to it.

- 6/30. Nemo. Ionone.—The 10-per-cent. solution of ionone is meant in the formula for Parma violets which we recently published. The price of the solution is not so high as you say. (2) Uranium Intensifier.—DIARY, 1896. This stands dilution with its own volume of water.
- 260/57. Brown Oil (Belgium).—Cod-liver Oil Emulsion is not nice when made with brown oil. The colour of the emulsion is improved by the careful addition of a few drops of solution of methyl blue.
- 6/16. S. R. M.—One for Americans.—Our querist asks: "What is the name of the drug the Americans use in their mixtures for lulling infants to sleep? It is said to have the same influence over them as alcohol has over grown-up people." We should be glad if any of our subscribers in Canada or the United States would supply the information. We are in the dark.
- § 5/52. Calumba. (1) Calomel-powders. A formula exactly suited to your requirements is printed in our issue of September 25, 1896, page 503. (2) Gout-pills.—See the "Dispensers' Formulary." (DIABY, page 430).
- 6/14.—F. A. Brown.—Books on Bacteria in Water:—Frankland's "Our Secret Friends and Foes" (S.P.C.K., 2s. 6d.); Thresh's "Water Supplies" (Rebman, 8s.); Pearmain and Moor's "Applied Bacteriology" (Baillière, 12s. 6d.). If you are a beginner the first-mentioned book may best suit, although it deals only casually with water. As to the collection of water for bacterial examination, see C. & D., xli., page 364.
- 6/29. Prescriber.—Your first two questions are dealt with in this issue and last. Indigestion-syrup.—See DIARY, page 483. We hope to make a statement soon regarding the matter.
- 231/23. Wedgewood.—Syr. Ferri et Calcii Superphosphatum.—This is an old preparation, and may be made as follows:—

Dissolve each separately in 1 pint of warm water, mix the solutions, collect the precipitate, wash it, and dissolve in—

Syrup of phosphate of iron .. .. 10 oz.

The resulting syrup contains about 1 gr. of calcium phosphate in each drachm. B.P. syr. ferri phosph. contains more than enough free acid to dissolve the calcium phosphate, which may, however, be added to the acid before the sugar is dissolved in it.

- 14.14. Hopeful.—Chlorodyne.—The process which you have adopted for ascertaining the amount of morphine in this is not very hopeful. The alkaloid must be removed by a solvent such as chloroform (not ether). But is it worth while troubling about the matter? A witness in a Pharmacy Act prosecution stated that he had isolated 2 gr. of morphine salt from 1 oz. of the preparation, and the statement was not disputed.
- 6/8. W. J. D.—Ung. Antisept. et Emolliens (Elton) is a proprietary article. The maker is Mr. Elton, Eudsleigh Gardens, N.W.
- 5/34. Colchici.—(1) White Oils.—No. 3 formula, page 277, in the DIARY is excellent.
- 5,35. Cortex.—Winter Drink Fermenting.—This is due, in all probability, to imperfect removal of the yeast. Keep back the essence to the last, and in it dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of salicylic acid. After fermentation skim off the yeast, strain the brew through felt or good flannel, then bring it to the boil if you can, and add the essence. Yeast.—One part of the compressed yeast is equal to from 6 to 10 parts of good brewers' barm.
- 7,49. Baths. Mixture for Medicated Baths. "A doctor in our district has asked us to send you a sample of solution for medicated bath, said to cure rheumatism, &c. About a quart is put into a bath, and the patient lies in it for half an hour. The maker charges 10s. a bath. Several people profess to have been under various doctors without benefit, and to have been cured by a course of baths." [This is a brown solution, containing a white precipitate (which we find to be chalk). The solution contains some resinous and extractive matters, the source of which it is impossible to determine. A quart of the solution contains about 1 oz. of chalk, 2 oz. of sodium carbonate, and a smaller quantity of sodium sulphate. It, therefore, seems to be made by boiling some drugs in a solution of carbonate and sulphate of soda, to which some chalk is added.]
- 3/63. Lin. Album.—We shall look into the matter and let you know our results.
- 10/49. Ajax.—Hospital for Learning Nursing.—Try St. Thomas's, Guy's, St. Bart.'s, or the Royal Free, the addresses of which you will find in our DIARY.
- 10/64. Cremona.—Tincture of Kola.—See the table in the DIARY, page 485.
- 9.73. G. H. G.—Hungary Water.—Spirit of rosemary is the nearest representation of this old water. See the C. & D. DIARY, 1895, page 327.
- 9,70. Kimiz.—Perfume for Violet-powder.—We presume that your Grasse adviser means by the extract an essence of orris-otto. Why not stick to your old formula, omitting the lemon and cloves and using some artificial violet in their place? The synthetic perfumes are specially adapted for mixing with powders, and the odours are delightful. See the note in respect to them in our issue of January 9.
- 11/2. Quærens.—Nux Vomica for a Horse.—Two drachms will do it no harm, but it is near the maximum limit. We have seen it given, but never zss. for a single dose. Does this come within any veterinary chemist's experience?
- 8/70. Leo.—Rusty Tins.—It is impossible to clean the tins. Rust is an evidence that the tin coating has gone off. You are, perhaps, not aware that "tinware" is sheet iron dipped in tin, and it is a very thin coating of the latter that is put on sometimes.
- 11:16. Arnica.—Without knowing you or the place where you are thinking of establishing yourself, we canuot think that our opinion of your prospects there could be of the smallest value.
- 13/55. Hants.—We cannot think it would benefit your reputation to have a clearance sale of the stock of your branch business. We do not see that the objection need apply to fancy goods, though we should think you would do better not to cut the price of those goods.

Rex.—Starch-gloss—" which is a capital thing"— 2 69. we find to have the following composition:-

Powdered French chalk . . . . . . 5'x, Powdered spermaceti . . . . . . . 5j,

Mix.

"Rex" should have told us who makes the starch-gloss, and how it is used. Such information we require of all correspondents who send samples.

- 259,29. B. & W.—Rat-poison.—Have you been correctly informed as to the harmless nature of the poison? We find arsenic in it.
- J. P. P.-Metal-polish.-A sample sent by this correspondent (who lives in a Lancashire town) gives an exceptionally brilliant polish to white-metal goods as well as brass. It is a pale-brown paste with a paraffin odour. The composition is substantially as follows:-

White tripoli .. 3ij. .. a sufficiency Make a stiff paste.

The mercury appears to induce the remarkable polish which comes by rubbing with the paste.

Perplexed. - Linen-enamel. - The sample sent "pleases people better than anything else" which our correspondent has tried them with. Yet we find that it does not differ materially from many other starch-glazes. The following provides a similar powder:-

> Powdered French ehalk ... Dried and powdered cocoanut-oil soap.. .. 3iij.

Mix.

DIRECTIONS.—Spread the enamel evenly and lightly over the surface of the linen, using a pad of flannel just sufficiently moist to make the enamel adhere, then iron as usnal.

Or use in the following way:-The enamel may be made into a smooth thin paste by the addition of a little water, and then spread lightly and evenly over the moist surface of the starched linen; then iron as usual.

- "Perplexed" thinks there is boric acid in the cnamel, but we can find none.
- 5/51. J. V. M.—Meat-preserver.—The sample is solution of calcium bisulphite, which is much used by butchers.
  - 261/2. Hockley.—Lemonade-powder like your sample:— Granulated sngar .. .. 4 lbs. .. .. Tartaric acid ... .. 1 oz. .. 5 drops Oil of lemon.. ..
- G. S. S.—Fever-powder.—You should have told us how this is used, and whether for man or bcast. In composition the powder received closely resembles the following:-

Powdered nitre .. 3iv. Powdered nitre ...
Powdered camphor | ... .. 5ss. Coehineal in coarse powder .. .. Эј. Bran .. JSS. Mix.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

- 255 56. Maker of Stephens's cure for intemperance.
- 258/52. Acidine: who are the makers?
- 14/49. Address of maker of Sanger's patent vegetable pain-curer.
  - 12/68. Alaska wine: agents or makers of.
- 8/2. Does any firm hire out chemical apparatus for
  - 14,28. Tin boxes for 1d. ointments: who makes?
  - 14/30. Makers of wallets and chatelaines.
  - 9/5. Box-making machinery: who supplies?

#### Coming Events.

Notices of Association and Society Meetings will be inserted in this sectionfree of charge if we receive intimation of such meetings by Wednesday of the week previous to that in which the meetings are to be held.

#### Saturday, January 16.

Pharmaceutical Football Club v. Bryanston, at Regent's Park. Kick-off at 3.

#### Monday, January 18.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, at 8 P.M. The following paper will be read: "The Character of the London Water Supply," by Mr. W. J. Dibdin.

#### Tuesday, January 19.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Leuchter's Restaurant, Darley Street. Lantern-lecture on "Bacteriology," by Mr. F. W. Richardson.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 3 P.M. Professor A. D. Waller, M.D., on "Animal Electricity."

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M.

"The History of the Half-tone Dot," by Mr. W. Gamble.

#### Wednesday, January 20.

The Chemists' Thirty-first Annual Ball, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., at 9 P.M.

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, Newbury Hall, at 9 P.M. Social and musical evening.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association, Exchange Rooms, Stephenson Place, at 9 P.M. Mr. W. Jones will open a discussion on "The Aims and Objects of the P.A.T.A."

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W. Annual meeting at 8 P.M. President's address.

#### Thursday, January 21.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. "Studies of the Properties of Highly-purified Substances. I. The influence of moisture on the production of ozone from oxygen and on the stability of ozone. II. The behaviour of chlorine, bromine, and iodine with mercury. III. The behaviour of chlorine under the influence of the silent discharge of electricity, and in sunlight." By W. A. Shenstone. "Action of Diastase on Starch." Part III. By A. R. Ling and J. L. Baker. "The Solution-density and Cupric-reducing Power of Dextrose, Levulose, and Invert-sugar." By Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., G. Harris Morris, Ph.D., and J. H. Millar. "Derivatives of Maclurin." Part II. By A. G. Perkin.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. E. W. Richardson on "The Birth of an Illustrated Journal."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association. Twenty-fourth annual ball, New Ball Room, Grand Hotel, Birmingham. Doors open at 7 P.M.; promenade concert, 7.30; dancing, 8; carriages, 2 A.M.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association,

94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. J. H.

Hoseason on "Alkaloids."

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, University
College, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. C. Larkin, F.R.C.S., on
"Digestion" (with lantern-slides).
Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 3 P.M.

Professor Henry A. Miers, F.R.S., on "Some Secrets of Crystals."

#### Friday, January 22.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Dewar on "Properties of Liquid Oxygen."

THE Spatula, that bright Philistine of pharmaceutical journalism, can spread it thick. Speaking of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, it says, "A glance through its pages is like a look through a money-changer's window into the piles of specie and bills that usually adorn the broker's office."

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Soan Makers by Appointment to



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SIZE, unscented

all shapes, Washing or Shaving

Ditto

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Mono Car	bonate of	Soda	•••		•••	***	1,00
Sulphate of	of Soda	0-0		•••	•••		trace
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EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers, Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

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37 :

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RICHEST IN DIASTASE.

PURITY GUARANTEED.

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ALSO COMBINED WITH

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In bulk and in attractive Capsuled Bottles.

#### IN CASES OF 3 DOZEN, CARRIAGE PAID-

MALT EXTRACT ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6/- 10/6 19/- per doz.

" and Cod-liver Oil ... ... ... ... ... 7/6 12/- 21/- "

" Hypophosphites ... ... ... 7/6 12/- 21/- "

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

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WORKS AND MALTINGS (largest in England)-

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ARISTOL, EUROPHEN, LOSOPHAN, SYCOSE (the purest Artificial Sugar, free from Para Acid), IODOTHYRIN (the only preparation of the Thyroid Gland that contains a definite, ascertained proportion of its active principle).

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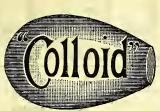
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they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

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A Pharmaceutical Chemist writes, January 2, 1897:-

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Per dozon boxes,

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We beg to call special attention to our manufacture of Capsules, to which we have given the above distinctive name. They are made both flexible and hard, the former being always sent unless otherwise ordered, or for Export. Quantities of 250 and upwards are charged at the 1,000 rate, smaller quantities at the 100 rate. The small boxes are intended for Retail Sale, and may be had without our firm's name.

CUSTOMER'S NAME AND ADDRESS can be printed on Label, if desired, for orders of not less than six dozen of one kind, without extra charge.

#### SPECIMEN PRICES.

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No.			Per 100.	Per 1.000.	24	in each box 36
9.	Bals. Copaibæ, min. x	•••	1/-	9/-	<b>5/6</b>	6/6
19.	Cascara Ext. Liq., equal to min.	xxx				
	(will not shrink)		1/8	14 6	7/-	10/-
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46.	Ol. Morrhuæ, min. xy		16	12 -	7 -	8/-
56.	" Santal Flav. Ang., min. x		3/6	32/-	12/-	17/-
61.	Pil. Blaudi, grs. v		1/2	10/-	5/6	7/-

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Our Laboratory is fitted with the most complete and modern machinery for the production of Compressed Tablets of various drugs, and the greatest care is exercised in their manufacture, special attention being given to those which are only partly soluble in order to secure immediate disintegration.

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			In bottles containing 100 Tablets.						
				Each	Per doz.	Per oz.	Per D.		
Borax, grs. v				9d.	6/6		1/9		
Pot. Chlor., gr. v				9d.	5/6		1/3		
Cocaine: Pot. Chlor. c. Borax		•••	• • •	2/-	17/-	6d.	3/6		
Soda and Ginger		•••		1/-	8/-		1/4		
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Sulph. Sublim. Comp. (Garrod's	s)	•••		1/-	8,-	_	1/3		
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All kinds of Tablets, in **6d.** and **1/-** Metal Screw Cap Bottles, **3/-** and **8/-** per doz. and can be labelled without our name if desired, and at reduced prices for **6-**doz. quantities and upwards with buyer's name if desired. Chlorate and Chlorate of Potash and Borax, in **3d.** and **6d.** Tins, **15/-** and **30/-** per gross. Special Quotations for any of the above in large quantities.

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1_		e per C	ross	1		Price per Gross				Price	per G	ross.
OFFICIAL FORMULÆ	Under 5	5 Gross	10		Under 5		10	THE "LITTLE"	PILL	Under	. 5	10
	Gross s. d.	s. d.		EXAMPLES OF PRICES	Gross	Gross	Gross	SERIES		Gross	Gross	Gross
3 Pil. Aloes et Ferri	0 7	0 6	0 5	109. Blaud Pills	s. d.	s. d. 0 41	s. d. 0 31		ent	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
17 , Rhei Co	0 7 0 11	0 6	0 5	533. Aperient { (Mild)   130. Antibilious	0 7	0 6	0 5		oilious	0 7	0 6	0 5

TERMS.—Net for Cash with Order, Carriage Paid in Great Britain and Ireland. 50 Gross Order,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 100 Gross Order, 10 per cent. Discount.

QUALITY OUR STRONG POINT.

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CHINOSOL.—The most efficient Antiseptic and Disinfectant. Chinosol supersedes

Corrosive Sublimate, Iodoform, and Carbolic Acid. It is non-poisonous,
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Invaluable in Surgery, Midwifery, Dermatological and Dental Practice.

Chinosol is retailed in Powder at 1/- per bottle; in Tablets at 1/- per tube of 14 x 15-grains.

Chinosol Fluid is indispensable in all cases where a prompt and effective germicids and deodorizer is required; it can be employed as a spray in the sick-room, or for washing floors and walls of Hospitals, Public Institutions, Ships' Decks, &c., &c. It leaves no slippery surface. Retailed in bottles of 1/-, 2/6, 4/6, and 7/6, making an efficient solution of 5-25, 12-60, 25-125, and 50-250 galls.

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NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE.

Unequalled for Purity in Composition, Solubility in Coating, Uniformity in Size, Perfection in Form and Pinish.

THE MOST RELIABLE IN THE MARKET.

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List of Reduced Prices and Formulæ Book sent free on application; also Samples if required.

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The new arrangement came into force on January 1st and the prices are now as follows:—

BEECHAM'S PILLS.— 9\darkforda size (36 pills) ... ... ... 7/- per dozen, net.

13\darkforda ., (56 pills) ... ... ... 9/6 ,, ,,
2/9 ,, (168 pills) ... ... ... 25/- ,, ,,

No orders executed below £5 value. These prices are the lowest, no matter what quantity is ordered.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE (in collapsible tubes).—1/- size ... per dozen, net, 7/6 Packages free. Carriage NOT paid.

Cash must in all cases accompany orders, which, with requisitions for advertising matter, must be addressed—

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

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The Proprietors of the above well-known Pills have decided in the interest of the Retail trade to stop all further cutting and allow a reasonable profit, and in so doing hope to secure the goodwill and cooperation of all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

## A GOOD PILL and GOOD PROFIT.

1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$  size ... ... ... ... Wholesale Price, 10/- per dozen. ,, ,, ... ... ... Minimum Retail Price, 1/- ,, box. 2/9 ,, ... ... ... Wholesale Price, 24/- ,, dozen. ,, ,, ... ... Minimum Retail Price, 2/6 ,, box.

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Messrs. LAMBERT & CO. will be pleased to supply Handbills, with Name and Address, CARRIAGE PAID, on receipt of Business Card direct to 178 Seymour Place, London, W.

41

# Mitchell's CASTOR OIL

The Lancet of 8th June, 1895, says:—"MITCHELL'S PROCESS of extraorting and refining Castor Oil is obviously an improvement which the profession cannot fail to approve and welcome, since in removing the great objection to the Oil—namely, that of repulsive taste, as well as in securing its full therapeutic effect—it is calculated to assist and to facilitate the administration of a very valuable therapeutic agent."



The British Medical Journal of 18th May, 1895, says:—"Castor Seeds have, unless very old, a pleasant nutry flavour, and the disagree-ble tasts of ordinary Castor Oil has been produced by the conjoint action of moisture, air, heat, and fermentative changes during the expression of the Oil from the Seeds and its subsequent treatment. An Oil can be obtained as pleasant to the taste as the fresh seed, if the expression is not assisted by artificial heat, and the Oil at once freed from impurities by filtration without heat, in vessels from which air is excluded, and bottled to access. By MITCHELL'S COLD PROCESS... the Oil thus obtained has a simple bland taste, resembling olive oil, the nauseous taste associated with the ordinary Cold Drawn Castor Oil being entirely absent."

The Hospital of 8th June, 1895, says:—"We have tested the samples sent us both olinically and chemically, and the results are excellent... We have never yet met with an Oil that had not this taste till we tried Mitchell's... We consider this Oil the very best we have met with, and can condially recommend its use to the profession."

Put up in 2, 4, & 8 oz. bottles, to be retailed at 6d., 9d., & 1s.

Also supplied in WINCHESTERS at low prices, which will be forwarded on application.

FOR PARTICULARS AS TO DISCOUNTS, &C., APPLY

THE UNITED BRITISH CASTOR OIL CO., LTD. OSSORY ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

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FACE PRICE ONLY.



Established 1824.

The PROPRIETORS beg to inform their friends, the Chemists, that they have added POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED and POWELL'S MILD APERIENT PILLS to the List of Protected Proprietaries in conformity with the rules of the P.A.T. Association at face value, viz.:—

 $13\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2/3, 4/6, and 11/-

We trust that this movement will gain the support of the TRADE, as it will give a LIVING PROFIT.

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All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should stock

## ATKINS' LUNG HEALER,

which is being well advertised, and is a good
Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and
all Chest Complaints.

IT CONTAINS NO POISON.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

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# HOME INDUSTRY.

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Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount morphine used in the preparation of

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we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in other preparations authorised by the Pharmacopæia.

> The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.), W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

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YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF POTASH, Nitrate of Silver, Chloride of Gold,

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Protect the LUNGS and THROAT from Dust, Poisonous Gases, and other Impurities.

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#### EARTHENWARE FOOT WARMERS-

Brown Stoneware, with Screw Stoppers, four sizes, each 1/2, 1/6, 1/9, and 2/-.

**DOULTON'S PATTERN,** 2 pints, each 1/6; 3 pints, each 1/8.

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Per doz. 27/-; cheap kind, oval shape, per doz. 9/-

#### BRONCHITIS KETTLES-

 $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints (wide spouts, 16/-), per doz. 14/-

5 ,, ( ,, ,, 20/-), ,, 17/6 7 ,, ( ,, ,, 23/-), ,, 21/-

3 ,, **COMMON** (complete doz. 9/6), per doz. 10/-**COMMON OYAL**, per doz. 10/6.

All the above prices are subject to 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. monthly account.

#### GLYCERINE PASTILLES-

Per lb. 1/9, net 1 6; 7 lbs. for 11/8, or 1/5 lb. net. Glycerine and Black Currant, Delectable, Voice, &c. (7 lb. quantities, assorted, 1/9 or 1/6 net), per lb. 1/10, net 1/6\frac{3}{2}.

DIGESTIVE CANDY (Peptonised)-

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1/- Tins, no name on labels, per doz. 9/-, net 7/8;
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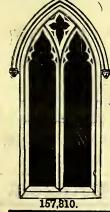
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7 lbs. for **6/3**, **net 5.4**; **14** lbs. for **12.6**, **net 10.8** $_{4}^{1}$ ; 28 lbs. for **24.6**, **net 20/11** $_{4}^{1}$ ; 56 lbs. for **48/-**, **net 41/0** $_{2}^{1}$ ; 112 lbs. for **94/-**, **net 80/4** $_{2}^{1}$ .

These can be highly recommended, quality and finish being A1.

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For the Proprietor,

December 1st, 1891.

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Every Antiseptic precaution most carefully observed. Special terms for Quantities.

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HUMAN VACCINE, from Healthy Children only, microscopically examined, and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1/8 each; one-third full, 1/-. Tubes two-thirds full (in every respect equal to those mentioned above, but without source) in quantities for export, £5 per 100.

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#### THE NORTH LONDON CLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

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3 & 4 oz. .. 7 6 per gross. 10 & 12 0z. .. 12 = per gross. WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons-.. 3 6 per gross. 1½ 0Z. .. .. 4/6 per gross. .. 5/= ,,

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IN WHITE AND GREEN GLASS, WITH GLASS SCREW AND OTHER STOPPERS, AND WHITE, BLACK, OR BROWN RUBBER FITTINGS.

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CORK BOTTLES IN ALL
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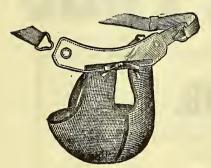
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Flexible Aluminium Plate Front, an Adjustable Shirt String on Pouch, also Adjustable Buckles.

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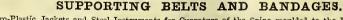
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Models taken of Deformed Feet, and Boots made to fit. Artificial Arms, Legs, &c. Strong Cheap Articles for working men.

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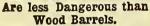
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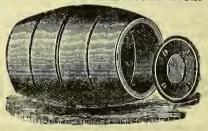




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A New Waterproof Substance for Surgical and curative purposes It is not injured by heat or close packing. Recommended by "THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL." 4/- per yard. 36 in. wide.

E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES, Operative Victoria St., Manchester.

ENGLISH (guaranteed)

SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES.

Wm. DROEGE & CO., Proprietors of the "HEBE" Brand,
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> WILLS,

Chemists' Shopfitter & Showcase Manufacturer 203 CITY ROAD,

And Steam Works, 82 Bath Street, Old Street, LONDON, E.C. BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, ESTIMATES FREE.

LEADING CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM WANTED TO SELL ARTHUR ALLEN'S COUGH TABLETS. SOLD AT 1.d. PER OUNCE.

PARTICULARS from THE STEAM WORKS, GUILDFORD.

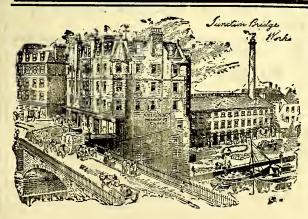
TRADE MARK

Write for particulars of ARTHUR LENG & CO.'S "INFALLIBLE"

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

COUGH BALLS & POWDERS FOR HORSES. MILK FEVER DRINKS for COWS, &c.

COTHERSTONE via DARLINGTON.



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ITS COMBINATIONS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE AND OF HIGH DIASTASIC VALUE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ANDERSON & CO., Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists, EDINBURGH.

# "TUSON'S"

# **SPECIALITIES**

FOR

The House, the Field, and the Stable.

As used by H.M. Board of Agriculture, London County Council, Hospitals, Institutions, Sanitary Authorities, and others for the last ten years.

TUSON'S DISINFECTANTS, Fluid and Powders, True Disinfectants. Cheapest and Best.

TUSON'S SHEEP DIP, Fluid & Powder.

TUSON'S SULPHUR CANDLES.

TUSON'S Specially Prepared SULPHUR, for Diphtheria.

TUSON'S "ANTI-FLOWER PEST." Destroys Thrips, Mealy Bug, and Green Fly, without injury to bloom or foliage.

TUSON'S "TUROSA," delicately perfumed, for softening water for toilet purposes and the bath.

TUSON'S WEED KILLER.

TUSON'S CHLORIDE OF ZINC, all strengths.

TUSON'S EMBROCATION, for Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises.

TUSON'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

Messrs. TUSON'S tenders for Disinfectants, &c., this year have been accepted by numerous Sanitary Boards.

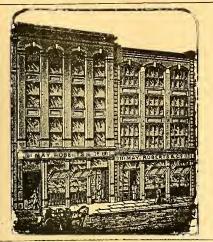
Medical Men, Veterinary Surgeons, and Hospital Authorities highly recommend the use of "TUSON'S" goods. See Testimonials.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH OUR GOODS.
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

TUSON'S DISINFECTANTS CO., LIM.

(J. E. J. JOHNSON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Managing Director),

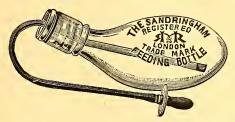
Crown Wharf, Dace Rd., Old Ford, London, E.



## MAY, ROBERTS & CO.'S PRICE LIST

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

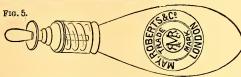
#### THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.



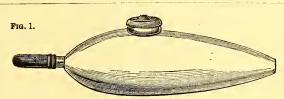
WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Each in box, two brushes.

		Per doz.
Black fittings	••	4/3
Spare black fittings		2/-
Spare bottles		1/3
Spare stoppers and washer	rs	9d.



White Glass, moulded, fitted with screw glass stopper, black indiarubber leech-bite teat, bone shield, with brush, complete in box ... per doz. Spare bottles ... " 1/11 



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork, with brush, complete in box, three sizes . . . . . . per doz.



#### THE POPULAR (6d.).

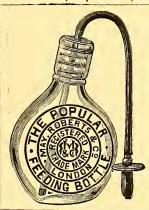
GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

Per gross.

Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. 2/3 Black fittings, each in box.. 2/8

Spare black fittings .. 1/4 Spare green bottles .. 10d. Spare white bottles ... 1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.



#### THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Per gross.

Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 31/-Per doz.

Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. 2/9 Black fittings, each in box .. .. 1/7 Spare green bottles .. .. 1/1 Spare white bottles .. .. 1/3 Spare stoppers and washers, green or white .. .. .. 9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.



#### THE COLONIAL (6d.).

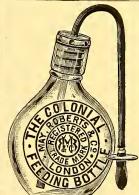
GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

Per gross.

Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-Per doz.

Black fittings, 1 dozen in box 2/3 2/8 Black fittings, each in box.. Spare black fittings .. .. 1/4 Spare green bottles .. .. 10d. Spare white bottles ..

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.



#### THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Per gross.

Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 31/-Per doz. Black fittings, 1 dozen in box .. 2/9

3/2 Black fittings, each in box .. Spare black fittings .. .. .. 1/7 Spare green bottles .. .. .. 1/1 Spare white bottles .. .. 1/3

Spare stoppers and washers, green .. 9d. or white ..

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

#### POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, Earthenware Tops. ach in box, two brushes, black fittings ...
pare black fittings ...
pare bottles ...

#### COLONIAL (1s.). POPULAR or

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers. Black fittings, each in box, two brushes ..

If Fitted with Seamless Teats, 1/6 per gross extra.

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT USUAL TERMS.

ROBERTS & LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

Telephone No. 6889, Holborn Viaduct Exchange.

# Cadbury'

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocca of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure,"—The Analysi.

NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCCAS.

Bottled under

Direct

Independent

Scientific and

Hygienic

Supervision

and Control.

Trade Prices.

#### Per Case

25 Large Bottles, 20/-

100 Quarter , 32/6 United Kingdom

60 Small

5 per cent. Discount upon Orders for 10 Cases

#### TERMS:

Six Months' Credit from Date of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are 1/3 per large bottle, 1/- per small bottle, and 6d. per quarter bottle.

Sole Importers:

The APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

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